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1 With the scale and direction of the ongoing military operation, 18 million people are projected to become affected. 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 International Organization for Migration (IOM) says around 7.1 million people have been displaced internally, bringing the total number of people displaced internally and across borders to 11.4 million. According to IOM, cash-based support, including access to money, medicines and health services as well as transportation are the most pressing needs of affected people.
- As of 6 April, UN agencies and humanitarian partners of the Cash Working Group, co-chaired by ACTED and OCHA, have reached 68,000 people across Ukraine with around US$15.4 million in multipurpose cash assistance.
- On 5 April, a fourth UN-organized convoy facilitated by OCHA through the Humanitarian Notification System (HNS) delivered eight trucks of critical relief supplies for some 17,000 people in Sievieronodonsk (Luhanska oblast, east).
- As of 6 April, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) says that 50 per cent of the emergency medical supplies requested by the Government of Ukraine have been delivered, covering the needs of some 100,000 people.
- Mariupol (Donetska oblast, east) is on the brink of a humanitarian catastrophe. According to local authorities, the situation is much worse than in Bucha and other towns outside Kyiv (Kyivska oblast, north), where laws-of-war violations were allegedly committed against civilians. Mariupol’s Mayor Vadym Boichenko called on the international community to help push forward evacuation processes for 130,000 people still trapped in the city without access to food, water and medicine.
- As active fighting and shelling intensify in eastern Ukraine, Deputy Prime Minister Iryna Vershchuk urges residents across eastern Donetska, Kharkivska and Luhanska oblasts to evacuate while it is still possible, warning that a further escalation could potentially cut off evacuation corridors.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

General humanitarian situation. On 4-5 April, the sounds of air raid sirens and explosions rang out over several oblasts as fighting continues. The situation in the most affected areas of northern, southern and eastern Ukraine is becoming increasingly dire as active hostilities intensify in existing hotspots and expand into new areas previously spared the worst of the ongoing military offensive. Needs and protection risks continue to grow. Meanwhile, access to affected communities to address growing needs and protection risks remains largely limited. Exacerbating the problem is the fact that people trapped in areas facing active hostilities cannot safely evacuate, leaving many people’s needs unmet while driving others to attempt dangerous self-evacuations to escape in search of safety and humanitarian assistance.

As of 5 April, the civilian toll stands at 3,776 – including 1,563 killed – according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). In Donetska and Luhanska oblasts, civilian casualties are highest in Government-controlled areas (GCA), with OHCHR reporting 1,241 casualties – including 420 killed and 821 injured – compared to 326 civilian casualties in non-Government-controlled areas (NGCA) of these oblasts (67 killed and 259 injured). In the rest of Ukraine, OHCHR reports 2,209 civilian casualties.

These figures are likely much higher as increased access into some of the hardest-hit areas reveals the magnitude of civilian casualties and active fighting continues. As of 5 April, following the withdrawal of the Russian Federation forces from hard-hit areas outside Kyiv, local authorities of the nearby Hostomel estimate that more than 400 civilians have been killed, while authorities in Bucha and Borodianka (Kyivska oblast) estimate that at least 320 and more than 200 civilians, respectively, have been killed in these towns. On 5 April, Ukrainian Prosecutor General Iryna Venediktova announced that around 5,000 war crimes are now under investigation in the country.

Population movements and needs. Between 24 March and 1 April, IOM carried out the second round of its rapid representative assessment on internal displacement, mobility flows and associated needs across Ukraine. As of 1 April, approximately 7.1 million people have been forcibly displaced within Ukraine – around 16 per cent of the country’s population – an increase of over 660,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) since 18 March. This is a worrying trend as increased internal population movements place people on the move at risk and may potentially overwhelm already-limited response capacities in host communities. According to the IOM survey, more than 50 per cent of displaced households have children, 57 per cent include older persons and 30 per cent have people with chronic illnesses. Moreover, around 30 per cent of IDPs report that they are considering further movement from their current location, possibly creating additional challenges for humanitarian actors attempting to effectively identify and address the needs of people continuously on the move.

In total, 11.4 million people have been displaced within the country and across international borders, including nearly 4.3 million people, mainly women and children, who have fled across international borders – a 30 per cent increase compared to around 3.3 million as of 18 March. Based on the information provided by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) received from the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, more than 537,000 people have crossed into Ukraine since 24 February. This is a significant figure that suggests that migration back to Ukraine is likely increasing, potentially creating new challenges for the humanitarian response as people will need support to reintegrate into their communities or find suitable host communities if returning to their homes is no longer a viable option.
For those trapped in their communities, 16 per cent say it is not safe for them to leave amid active hostilities, while 6 per cent report staying in order not to leave family members behind and 3 per cent report they would not know where to go. For those people still in their communities of origin, only 21 per cent believe it is completely safe while, on the other hand, 40 per cent say their communities are either somewhat safe (29 per cent) or completely unsafe (11 per cent). Both displaced and non-displaced people say their biggest needs are cash-based support, including access to money (i.e., receiving money, no money in ATMs), medicines and health services as well as transportation.

**Gendered impacts, risks and vulnerabilities.** The protection situation for most women and children, especially those on the move or trapped inside cities experiencing active hostilities, continues to worsen. Even before the recent escalation, three-quarters of women in Ukraine had experienced some form of gender-based violence (GBV) in their lifetime. While protection risks continue to rise amid a worsening security situation, including sexual violence, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and human trafficking, access to related protection services is deteriorating. According to the Ukrainian Prosecutor General, reports have already surfaced of cases of sexual violence against women, children and older persons, which are now under investigation.

Those state-run services which are still operational have largely shifted their focus away from GBV to addressing the needs of IDPs, while those service providers still working on GBV face critical shortages in both human and financial resources. At the same time, demands for these services are rapidly increasing, with the breakdown of referral pathways, widening gaps in service provision and limited access to life-saving information, including on the availability of GBV services, continues to increase the vulnerability of women and children. In this context, it is the non-negotiable responsibility of all humanitarian actors to effectively mainstream protection against GBV and SEA across all response activities.

**Impacts on health services.** As health needs continue to rise, access to critical health services becomes increasingly restricted. Of the more than 90 attacks on health care since 24 February, 77 have directly affected health facilities, a number that is likely to increase as almost 1,000 health facilities are located in areas experiencing active fighting or with a significant presence of the Russian Federation forces. With hostilities-related trauma and injuries on the rise, many hospitals have been repurposed to care for the wounded, leading to disruptions to basic and routine health services, including sexual and reproductive health (SRH). Close to half of all pharmacies across the country are thought to be closed, limiting access to essential medicines. Meanwhile, the World Health Organization (WHO) says many health workers are either displaced or unable to work, creating serious gaps in health coverage.

**Impacts on education.** Amid ongoing hostilities, access to education remains severely restricted, especially in eastern Ukraine, where increasingly intense clashes will have both immediate and longer-term impacts on access and educational outcomes for months or even years to come. The ongoing military offensive will greatly complicate an already challenging education context in Ukraine. Even before the recent escalation, around 30 per cent of education facilities in eastern Ukraine reported not having enough teachers, a problem that will only be exacerbated as thousands, including teachers and other educational personnel, continue to flee their homes.

According to the Ukrainian Ministry of Education and Science, of the nearly 930 educational institutions damaged or destroyed across Ukraine, more than 380 of them – around 41 per cent of all educational institutions damaged or destroyed – are located in the eastern Donetsk, Kharkivska and Luhanska oblasts. Save the Children says that more than 20 schools a day on average have been attacked across the country since 24 February. Attacks on education facilities endanger the lives of children and the futures of the country’s approximately 7.5 million children – 5.5 million of whom are still in Ukraine – especially in the eastern part of the country.

**Eastern Ukraine** continues to be the epicentre of the ongoing military offensive, with clashes in Donetsk, Kharkivska and Luhanska oblasts intensifying in recent days. On 4-5 April, several settlements in Luhanska oblast experienced significant shelling, especially Popasna, Rubizhne and Sievierodonetsk. Amid escalating hostilities, reports of damaged homes and critical infrastructure are on the rise in the oblast. In Novodruzhesk, Malorizantseve (Luhanska oblast) and Sievierodonetsk, nearly 132,000 users across more than 35 settlements have been cut off from gas supplies after a pipeline was reportedly damaged. As of 5 April, almost 96,000 users in 30 settlements across the oblast are without electricity, while water supplies have been completely cut off in Popasna, Rubizhne and Sievierodonetsk, and partially in Hirsa hromada (community) and Lysychans (Luhanska oblast).

In Kharkivska oblast, relentless shelling, airstrikes and missile attacks continue to batter the city of Kharkiv and surrounding areas, like Barvinkove, Chuhuiv and Derhachi. According to oblast authorities, more than 50 incidents of shelling were recorded in Kharkiv and nearby settlements on 4 April, compared to less than 20 the day before, a clear sign of the intensification of fighting in and around Kharkiv – the country’s second-largest city. On 5 April, shelling in Kharkiv reportedly left at least four dead and three others injured. The same day, at least two civilians were killed and five more injured in the Chuhuivskyi district. Amid escalating clashes, oblast authorities have urged residents in Barvinkove and Lozova to evacuate.
In neighbouring Donetska oblast, intense shelling continues in Avdiivka, Krasnohorivka, Marinka, Mariupol, Vuhledar and Svtlodarsk. The situation in Mariupol is particularly concerning. The already dire situation in the encircled city is greatly exacerbated by the repeated delay of humanitarian corridors that prevents the evacuation of vulnerable people and the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance. For more than five weeks, at least 130,000 people stuck in the city have faced critical shortages of food, water and medicines and remain cut off from electricity and communications. On 4 April, local authorities warned that the situation in Mariupol is much worse than in Bucha and other towns on the outskirts of Kyiv, where laws-of-war violations have been allegedly committed against civilian populations. That same day, the Mayor of Mariupol, Vadym Boichenko, appealed for the international community to come together to push forward evacuation processes for those who remain in the conflict-ravaged city.

Civilian evacuations. On 4 and 5 April, the Government of Ukraine reported that more than 7,220 people were reportedly evacuated through agreed-upon corridors, including nearly 3,050 from the ravaged city of Mariupol. After being blocked at a civilian checkpoint in the town of Manhush (Donetska oblast), a convoy of seven buses attempting to reach Mariupol, accompanied by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), was forced to turn back. Still, the convoy managed to pick up residents from Mariupol who had already reached the town of Berdiansk (Zaporizka oblast, south-east) earlier. At the time of writing, the convoy, followed by some 40 private vehicles, including residents of both Berdiansk and Mariupol, is en route to Government-controlled Zaporizhzhia (Zaporizka oblast). Meanwhile, the Russian Federation reports that 640,009 persons, including 125,538 children, have crossed to the Russian Federation from the territory of Ukraine since 24 February 2022. This number includes 19,249 persons, including 2,864 children, whom the Russian Federation reportedly evacuated on 5 April.

Industrial disasters and environmental health risks. On 4 April, a chemical plant was reportedly damaged in Donetska oblast, according to the Ukrainian Joint Forces Operation (JFO) Command. No environmental hazard risk was reported, though several industrial facilities and goods were allegedly damaged. The following day, on 5 April, in Rubizhne, Luhanska oblast authorities reported that a nitric acid container was damaged amid intense clashes in the town, prompting local authorities to advise residents to stay indoors and wear protective masks, as the corrosive acid expelled could cause chemical burns or lead to serious injury. While these incidents did not result in immediate negative impacts on people’s health and the environment, they served as the latest in a series of reminders of the potentially devastating environmental and health consequences of the ongoing military offensive.

FUNDING

Considering the severity of needs arising from the ongoing military offensive and increased donor contributions to the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF), the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator in Ukraine decided to increase the envelope of the second UHF Reserve Allocation to US$40 million. To date, 18 projects totaling $32 million have been approved, including four submitted by national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and 14 submitted by international NGOs (INGOs). The reserve allocation aims to address the priorities outlined in the Flash Appeal and to scale up humanitarian response activities across the country.

The tentative date for the launch of the third UHF Reserve Allocation is on or around 11 April 2022. The allocation will aim to address the immediate needs of affected people, including health, nutrition, shelter and non-food items (NFI), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and protection, as well as ensure the common ability of actors to deliver an effective, accountable and dignified response. The allocation envelope will be set at $50 million.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

As OCHA and partners continue to fine-tune the HNS, improving access to hard-to-reach communities, larger quantities of humanitarian aid are now reaching affected people faster and more frequently in the worst-affected areas. On 5 April, a fourth UN-organized convoy facilitated by OCHA through the HNS delivered eight trucks of critical relief supplies for people in the city of Sievierodonetsk in Luhanska oblast.

The convoy brought ready-to-eat meals, canned goods, flour, plastic sheeting, blankets and other essential relief items, including four hospital generators, expected to benefit at least 17,000 affected people. These items provided by IOM, INGO People In Need (PIN), UNHCR, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP) will be distributed to those most in need through the Ukrainian Red Cross Society (URCS).

According to the Government of Ukraine, as of 6 April, nearly 145,720 tons of humanitarian aid have been delivered to Ukraine from abroad, including 879 tons to Donetsk oblast (GCA), almost 2,810 tons to neighbouring Kharkivska oblast and some 70 tons to Luhanska oblast (GCA). Meanwhile, as of 6 April, the Russian Federation reports that it has delivered nearly 12,040 tons of aid to Donetska and Luhanska oblasts (NGCA) and seven other oblasts of Ukraine (Chernihivska (north), Kharkivska, Khersonska (south), Kyivska, Mykolaivska (south), Sumska (north-east) and Zaporizka), including 130 tons delivered to Khersonska and Mykolaivska oblasts on 5 April.
Humanitarian partners also continue to scale up their response efforts to match the growing scale of needs in Ukraine. Between 26 March and 1 April, the Danish Red Cross (DRC) received more than 605 tons of relief supplies from Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement partners at the five DRC warehouses in Chernivisti (Chernivetska oblast, west), distributing around 515 tons of humanitarian aid to affected people. Since the escalation of the conflict, DRC has dispatched around 1,850 tons of relief items, providing support to almost 170,000 people.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Response:
- The first mapping and rapid assessment of the needs of the IDPs in collective centres is currently being carried out by the partners from the Shelter, CCCM and Protection Clusters. The Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment has been launched and will offer more information on the population’s main needs.
- UNHCR’s implementing partner NGO Proliska continues to monitor temporary accommodation centres in Dnipropetrovska oblast, as well as Dnipro railway station, which mostly serves as a transit centre and where evacuated people are provided with food, sleeping places, hygiene supplies and counselling.

Education

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

Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

Response:
- On 4 April, the Emergency Telecommunication Cluster (ETC) met with standby partner Cisco Crisis Response in Krakow, Poland, to discuss the cyber security infrastructure to be implemented with inter-agency ETC connectivity solutions in Ukraine. Cisco will conduct a demonstration using their equipment at the warehouse in Rzeszow, Poland, next week.

Food Security and Livelihoods (FSLC)

Response:
- Between 26 March and 1 April, DRC dispatched food supplies for around 8,500 people for a month and provided 12-hour food ration support for 6,500 people on the move.
- DRC dispatched around 100 tons of food items to Kharkivska, Luhanska and Poltavska (centre) oblasts that can provide essential food support for almost 20,000 people for one month.
- As of 5 April, PIN has distributed more than 1,000 food parcels to families with children, people with disabilities and people who have suffered significant property losses in several settlements across Luhanska oblast, including Stanytsia Luhanska, Krymske, Shchastia, Svatove and Triokhizbenka.

Health

Needs:
- According to WHO, as of 6 April, the number of verified incidents of attacks on health care facilities in Ukraine has risen to 91, resulting in 73 deaths and 46 injuries.
- As attacks on health-care facilities constantly rise, the already-stretched health-care system has even less capacity to respond to sexual violence against Ukrainian women and girls, including for SRH and clinical management of rape, or to effectively refer cases to law enforcement bodies.
- According to IOM’s latest rapid assessment, 27 per cent of IDPs and 34 per cent of non-displaced people are in need of medicines and health services; for 19 per cent of IDPs in northern Ukraine, it is the most pressing need. The main
barriers to access to health services identified through the assessment are: i) lack of medicines in health centres or pharmacies; ii) lack of transport to health-care services; iii) active hostilities and insecurity, and iv) shortage of health-care personnel at health centres. For a full list of barriers to health-care services faced by affected people surveyed, click here.

- The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) estimates that 260,000 people were living with HIV in Ukraine before the recent escalation of hostilities, 152,000 of whom were taking daily life-saving medication for HIV. As men are the majority of those in need of antiretroviral treatment, and Ukrainian men aged 18-60 are prevented from leaving the country, the main need for HIV medicines remains within Ukraine.

**Response:**
- UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United States President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria delivered 209,000 medicine packs to Lviv (Lvivska oblast, north) that can cover the needs of every person living with HIV in Ukraine for the next 12 months. A donation of the HIV drug dolutegravir will also be available soon to treat infants living with HIV.
- DRC delivered 17 tons of medical supplies across Ukraine between 26 March and 1 April.
- UK National Health Service (NHS) donated around 20 ambulances to the Government of Ukraine. The first ambulances will arrive in Ukraine this week and will be transported to the areas most in need.
- The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) will deliver two Inter-Agency Reproductive Health Kits to maternity hospitals and perinatal centres in Ukraine.
- The SRH Working Group, co-led by UNFPA, includes 23 partners coordinating the distribution of reproductive health kits to health facilities in Ukraine. The Working Group ensured that the harmonized health needs assessment tool covers SRH and Maternal and Child Health.

**Gaps and constraints:**
- Disruption to the national medical supply chain within the country is negatively affecting the ability of health workers to deliver life-saving SRH services. Inconsistent access makes a last-mile distribution to health and protection facilities in some oblasts complex and unpredictable.
- WHO reports that close to half of all pharmacies across the country are thought to be closed, limiting access to essential medicines.
- While most sites providing antiretroviral therapy are still at least partially functioning, the ongoing conflict has disrupted supply chains and patients’ access to those sites. Disrupting, stopping, or changing HIV treatment can lead to complications, including drug resistance, posing a grave threat to patients’ health and making the disease more difficult and expensive to treat.
- Prisoners in need must have access to antiretroviral therapy for HIV or Opioid Substitution Treatment (OPT) in cases of dependence on opioids.

**Logistics**

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

**Nutrition**

**Needs:**
- According to IOM’s latest rapid assessment, 50 per cent of IDPs and 55 percent of non-displaced people do not have access to all food products, with 3 per cent of IDPs and 6 per cent of non-displaced reporting that almost all food products are missing. Among all respondents (both displaced and non-displaced) with infants or children under age 5, 25 per cent report experiencing problems getting enough food for their children.
Protection

Needs:
- The GBV Sub-cluster reports that two-thirds of women in Ukraine had experienced some form of GBV in their lifetime prior to the recent escalation. The deterioration of the security context has sharply increased the risk of multiple forms of violence, including conflict-related sexual violence, SEA and human trafficking.
- Multiple forms of GBV continue to be reported. Women and girls on the move, at border crossing points, in transit/collective centres and in bomb shelters are particularly vulnerable. Violence is taking place where risk mitigation measures should be implemented, including collective centres and bomb shelters.
- At border crossing points, there is a high risk of trafficking for sexual exploitation as registration remains patchy. There is also little control of documents, young women are often not accompanied by other family members, and volunteers may offer accommodation and transportation without vetting.
- Those who are travelling with children, who are pregnant, have disabilities, or older persons may remain behind in vulnerable circumstances, including volatile militarized locations and face life-threatening risks.

Response:

GBV & Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
- The GBV Sub-cluster, led by UNFPA, with the participation of more than 40 organizations, is conducting a service mapping to identify available services, gaps and needs and to identify opportunities for coordinated response activities.
- The National GBV hotline, supported by UNFPA, received more than 2,300 calls and online requests between 11 March and 3 April. Nearly three-quarters of calls were from women survivors of GBV.
- UNFPA and OCHA are co-leading the PSEA Task Force in Ukraine. The Task Force has disseminated PSEA communication materials in English, Russian and Ukrainian to humanitarian partners, along with information on the Community-Based Complaints Mechanism (CBCM).
- Eleven shelters, ten crisis rooms for GBV survivors and seven service delivery points supported by UNFPA and local authorities remain operational. Internally displaced women from the most affected areas like Mariupol received dignity kits and hygiene items at UNFPA facilities in Dnipro (Dnipropetrovska oblast, centre), Poltava (Poltavska oblast) and Zaporizhzhia.

Psychosocial support (PSS)
- DRC has been designated the lead role for the RCRC Movement to support the URCS to provide PSS services in Ukraine. More than 4,000 people have been reached with PSS support between 26 March and 1 April as PSS activities continue to be scaled up.

Gaps and Constraints:
- UNICEF’s Child Helpline was significantly disrupted due to the ongoing military offensive in and around Kyiv. However, the helpline maintained its services despite these challenges, albeit with reduced working hours.
- The GBV sub-cluster reports that GBV specialized services continue to operate in a number of municipalities (such as Dnipro, Vinnytsia (Vinnytska oblast, centre-west), Lviv, Odesa (Odeska oblast, south), and Uzhhorod (Zakarpatska oblast, west)) but are affected by significant gaps and limitations, including the decreased capacity of the Government to provide GBV services, lack of human and financial resources reported by other GBV service providers, high population concentrations in areas where humanitarian operations and GBV services were not previously established, and break down of referral pathways.
- Referral pathways for GBV survivors are not fully functioning in many locations and access to police services is limited.
Shelter and Non-food items (NFI)

Needs:
- According to IOM’s latest Ukraine Internal Displacement Report, 19 per cent of IDPs consider further movement from their current location and nearly 21 per cent indicated that it has been “hard” or “extremely hard” to find a place to sleep, slightly down from 21 per cent compared to the first round of the survey. Meanwhile, 18 per cent of IDPs reported the need for NFI.
- The cities in the western oblasts that receive the largest number of displaced people face difficulties in identifying accommodation for those who cannot make arrangements on their own in the medium term. This population is currently temporarily accommodated in reception and collective centres.
- According to the Shelter Cluster, winterization support needs remain amid freezing temperatures.

Response:
- As of 30 March, the Shelter Cluster partners distributed NFI kits to 44,250 people in collective centres and 26,270 individual households. In the areas directly affected by active hostilities, nearly 15,890 people have been assisted through the distribution of shelter kits. In total, the Shelter Cluster has assisted almost 86,410 people.
- DRC provided shelter support to around 25,700 people between 26 March and 1 April.
- As of 5 April, PIN delivered 200 emergency shelter kits to people in Krymske, Shchastia, Stanytsia Luhanska, Svatove and Triokhizbenka, and hygiene items for more than 200 people.
- UNHCR is providing NFI support and mobilizing partner support for a new reception centre in Novovolynsk (Volynska oblast, north-west), which can accommodate 50 families.
- On 2 April, UNHCR and UNICEF, through their local partner Donbas Development Center (DDC), distributed essential NFI to 20 people in Volnovakha and Mariupol (Donetska oblast) and delivered 21 timber and particle boards (OSBs) to the central emergency care hospital in Mariupol.
- UNHCR distributed more than 310 high thermal blankets and 140 kitchen sets to Zakarpatska oblast on 2 April. On 4 April, UNHCR’s implementing partner Right to Protection delivered 30 beds, five bunk beds, 40 sets of bed linens, mattresses, and pillows to the communal enterprise “Zhylkomservis”, which will ensure the creation of 40 additional places for IDPs.

Gaps and constraints:
- Shelter Cluster partners report that the distribution of shelter acute emergency kits and NFI kits is constrained by operational capacity and limited humanitarian access.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:
- IOM’s latest rapid assessment found that nearly 10 per cent of all respondents (displaced and non-displaced) report that they need hygiene items. More than half of them indicated the need for menstrual hygiene items, and another 21 per cent said they need diapers (e.g., baby and/or adult).

Response:
- Between 26 March and 1 April, DRC provided essential hygiene items for 15,250 people.
- As of 5 April, PIN delivered 20 trucks of aid, consisting of over 50,000 jerry cans and water containers, to Lviv and other areas. While PIN water trucking operation is ongoing in Krasnohorivka, Kirovsk, and Pervomaisk (Donetska oblast), water tanks were delivered to multiple other locations in the oblast, including Avdlivka, Marinka, Popasnaya, Vuhledar, among others. Bottled water was also delivered to multiple locations in Donetska and Luhanska oblast to cover the needs of IDPs and local communities.
**Multipurpose cash (MPC)**

**Response:**
- As of 6 April, UN agencies and humanitarian partners have reached 68,000 people across Ukraine with around $15.4 million in MPC.

- UNFPA, as the GBV Sub-cluster chair and Ukraine Cash Working Group, created a Cash and GBV Task Force to ensure that the delivery of MPC is done safely and with consideration for women and girls’ access and utilization. UNFPA is engaging with other cash actors to explore how its cash assistance can complement the large-scale MPC response with targeted assistance to women and girls as part of SRH and GBV response programming.

- Since the launch of the UNHCR’s MPC Programme on 17 March, 33,706 individuals (14,081 families) have been enrolled in Dnipropetrovska, Khmelnytska (west), Lvivska, Ternopilska (west), Vinnytska and Zakarpatska oblasts. As of 2 April, a total of 4,691 individuals (2,014 families) have received cash assistance; the fourth round of payments for 6,904 additional individuals is being processed, and the fifth payment for around 14,000 individuals is being prepared.

**FOR NGOs**

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

**HUMANITARIAN NOTIFICATION SYSTEM (HNS)**

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

**MAKE AN IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION OF GOODS OR SERVICES**

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

**UN VOLUNTEER PROGRAMME (UNV) RECRUITMENT**

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

**OCHA Publications (30 March – 6 April 2022)**

- Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact Situation Report (as of 12:00 p.m. (EET) on 1 April 2022): https://bit.ly/3j0ZxwA
- Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact Situation Report (as of 12:00 p.m. (EET) on 4 April 2022): https://bit.ly/3v0RZ2r
- Ukraine Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC) Response Snapshot (as of 6 April 2022): https://bit.ly/3r93aEW

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