

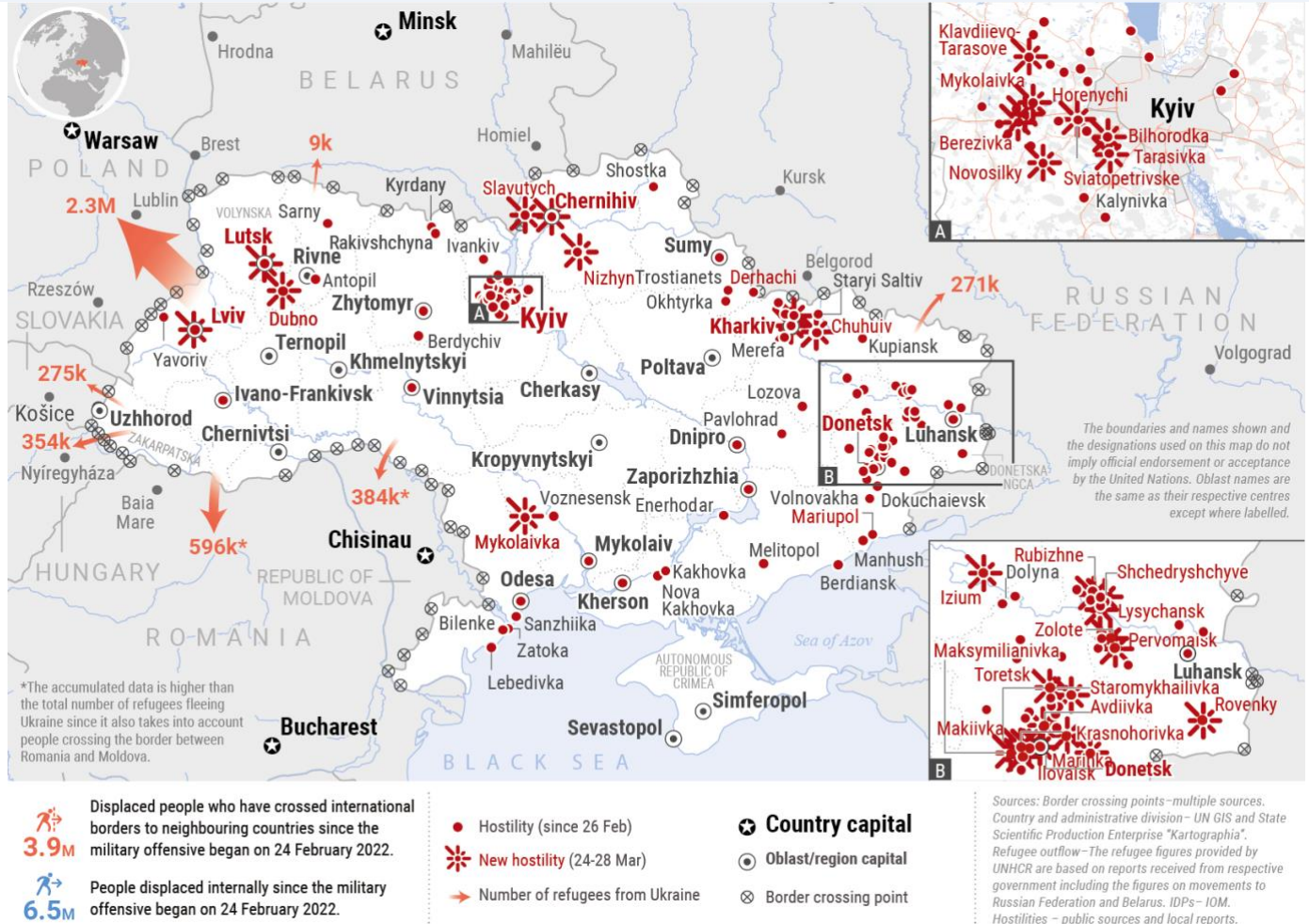
# Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact

## Situation Report

As of 12:00 p.m. (EET) on 28 March

This report is produced by OCHA Ukraine in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 12:00 p.m. on 25 March to 12:00 p.m. on 28 March. The next report will be issued on or around 30 March.

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### KEY FIGURES (FLASH APPEAL 2022)



**12M**

people in need  
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)<sup>1</sup>



**6M**

people targeted  
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)



**890K**

people reached  
(Source: OCHA)



**\$1.1B**

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



**44%**

funded  
(Source: FTS)

<sup>1</sup> 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

## HIGHLIGHTS

- According to Ukrainian [Economy Minister Yulia Svyrydenko](#), since 24 February, Ukraine has suffered nearly US\$565 billion in damages and losses, a figure that continues to rise amid ongoing fighting.
- The World Food Programme ([WFP](#)) says food is one of the top three concerns of affected people, estimating that around 45 per cent of people are worried about getting enough food. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) [rapid needs assessment](#) across 19 oblasts indicates that food shortages are projected immediately or in the next three months in more than 40 per cent of cases.
- Approximately 90 per cent of Mariupol's residential buildings (Donetska oblast, east) – around 2,600 homes – have been affected by active fighting, with some 60 per cent suffering various degrees of damage due to direct shelling, while about 40 per cent have been completely destroyed. Local authorities say the rising civilian death toll is fast-approaching 5,000 people.
- Despite considerable operational constraints, the second UN-organized convoy since 24 February reached Kharkiv (Kharkivska oblast, east) on 28 March, carrying relief items from the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), WFP and the World Health Organization (WHO).
- As of 24 March, WFP has provided cash and food assistance to 770,000 people across Ukraine and plans to reach up to 2.5 million people with humanitarian assistance by the end of April.
- UNICEF has dispatched more than 90 trucks carrying nearly 1,050 tons of emergency supplies to support children and families. So far, 63 trucks have arrived in Lviv (Lvivska oblast, west) with critical relief supplies that will address the needs of more than 8 million people, including 2 million children.

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

**General humanitarian situation.** As of 27 March, the civilian toll of the ongoing military offensive stands at 2,975 – including 1,151 killed – according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). In Donetska and Luhanska oblasts in the east, civilian casualties are highest in Government-controlled areas (GCA), with OHCHR reporting 1,017 casualties – including 377 killed and 928 injured – compared to 288 civilian casualties in the non-Government-controlled areas (NGCA) of these oblasts (60 killed and 228 injured). In the rest of Ukraine, OHCHR reports 1,670 civilian casualties. Additionally, since 24 February, nearly 10.3 million people and counting have been forcibly displaced within Ukraine and neighbouring countries, whose growing needs remain difficult to assess and effectively address amid a highly volatile security situation.

The destruction of vital civilian infrastructure continues to rise, leading to the destruction of scores of homes across the country and cutting off access to critical services for millions of people. According to [Economy Minister Yulia Svyrydenko](#), since 24 February, Ukraine has suffered nearly \$565 billion in damages and losses, a figure that continues to rise amid ongoing fighting. Ms. Svyrydenko added that infrastructure losses amount to \$119 billion, including almost 8,000 km of roads, dozens of railway stations and airports damaged or destroyed, \$112 billion in losses to gross domestic product (GDP) in 2022, and \$90.5 billion in losses incurred by the civilian population, including 10 million m<sup>2</sup> of housing and approximately 200,000 vehicles.

According to the [Energy Ministry of Ukraine](#), more than 918,700 users across some 1,435 settlements in Ukraine remain without electricity, up from 850,000 users in over 1,300 settlements on 24 March. Around 6 million people either have limited or no access to safe water, with active hostilities preventing repair teams from fixing damaged systems and restoring access to water while also hindering the delivery of water in the hardest-hit areas, like Donetska and Luhanska oblasts. UNICEF [reports](#) that water trucking services have come to a halt due to relentless shelling in some parts of these eastern oblasts, where local authorities say that the water supply remains critical with little possibility to improve access to safe water as hostilities rage on.

As of 28 March, WHO [registered](#) 73 confirmed attacks<sup>2</sup> on health care that have led to 71 deaths and 37 injuries. Meanwhile, the Ukrainian Ministry of Education and Science [says](#) that 659 educational institutions have been damaged and another 74 completely destroyed to date. On 28 March, Kyiv City Administration resumed online learning to allow children and adolescents to continue their education.

**Food security.** According to [FAO](#), the immediate food security concerns arising from the ongoing military offensive are related to food access, as available grain stocks in Ukraine were around 114 per cent of estimated annual demand before

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.

<sup>2</sup> Attacks on health care include those against health facilities, transport, personnel, patients, supplies and warehouses.

the recent escalation. On 9 March, the Government of Ukraine purchased the equivalent of one year's worth of national consumption of grain from farmers and traders to bolster existing Government stocks. Ongoing hostilities have triggered significant disruptions to supply chains and markets across Ukraine, leading to consumption gaps in locations where people cannot access markets over consecutive days, even when food is available. These problems are further compounded by the loss of livelihoods and access to critical income sources, including Government-provided pensions and social safety nets, especially in areas with a heavy presence of the Russian Federation forces, like eastern Ukraine, significantly affecting people's purchasing power and food security.

According to [WFP](#), food is one of the top three concerns of affected people in Ukraine, alongside safety and fuel for transportation. WFP estimates that around 45 per cent of people are worried about getting enough food in Ukraine, adding that one out of five people are thought to be using some food-coping strategies, like reducing the size and number of meals consumed, eating less food and sacrificing meals so that children can have access to sufficient food. FAO's recent rapid needs assessment across 19 oblasts indicates that food shortages are projected immediately or in the next three months in more than 40 per cent of cases.

**Eastern Ukraine.** Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts continue to be the epicentre of the unfolding humanitarian crisis in Ukraine. On 25 March, food warehouses were reportedly attacked in Sievierodonetsk (Luhanska oblast), according to oblast authorities. While no civilian casualties were reported, important food stocks were allegedly destroyed. That same day, at least three civilians were killed, and nearly 60 others, including at least five children, were reportedly injured in multiple locations in Donetsk oblast (both GCA and NGCA). On 26 March, shelling reportedly set fire to two food warehouses as well as three multi-storey residential buildings and several homes in Sievierodonetsk.

**Mariupol.** The humanitarian situation in Mariupol remains one of the greatest response priorities and challenges. Unlike other hard-hit locations, like Kharkiv, Kyiv (Kyivska oblast, north), Odesa (Odeska oblast, south-west), Dnipro (Dnipropetrovska oblast, centre) and Sumy (Sumska oblast, north), which can still be reached through commercial transport, life-saving humanitarian supplies have failed to reach Mariupol as access and security constraints have prevented aid convoys from entering the encircled city for over a month. In Mariupol, local authorities say the rising civilian death toll is fast-approaching 5,000 people.

As civilian casualties mount amid relentless fighting, the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine continues to receive information corroborating the existence of mass graves in Mariupol, with one alone estimated to hold around 200 people. In Mariupol, local authorities say around 160,000 people – around 30 per cent of the pre-escalation population of some 540,000 – remain largely without access to basic necessities like adequate food, safe water and electricity. According to local authorities, approximately 90 per cent of Mariupol's residential buildings – around 2,600 homes – have been affected by active fighting, with some 60 per cent suffering various degrees of damage due to direct shelling, while about 40 per cent have been completely destroyed.

Another grave concern in Mariupol is the reported forcible evacuation of residents to the Russian Federation territory. While around 60,000 people have been evacuated to Ukraine, local authorities estimate that 20,000-30,000 residents from Mariupol have been forcibly evacuated to NGCA and the Russian Federation territory, according to the Mayor of Mariupol Vadym Boichenko. Ukrainian authorities have appealed to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to obtain from the Russian Federation a list of residents forcibly evacuated from Mariupol and provide them with an opportunity to return to Ukraine. The forced displacement of residents and the confiscation of their passports and other important documents would constitute a serious violation of the Geneva Conventions. On 25 March, OHCHR announced that they were examining the accusations but had not been able to verify them yet.

**Northern Ukraine.** The humanitarian situation in the city of Chernihiv (Chernihivska oblast, north) continues to rapidly deteriorate. Relentless shelling has left as many as 130,000 people – less than half of the pre-escalation population of around 290,000 – without electricity, heating and gas. Drinking water is running low across the encircled city, prompting local authorities to impose restrictions on the distribution of drinking water to prevent shortages. Those still trapped in the city remain cut off from Kyiv – about 160 km south of Chernihiv – after the bridge crossing the Desna River in the direction of the capital was destroyed on the night of 22-23 March, leaving people unable to safely evacuate and preventing urgently needed relief supplies from entering the city. Access and security constraints prevent local authorities from organizing humanitarian corridors in and out of the city as needs rise and basic supplies dwindle.

**Western Ukraine.** After being spared the worst of the ongoing military offensive over the last month, the worst attacks so far have been witnessed in western Ukraine. On 26 March, air raid sirens rang out in Lviv – a safe haven for more than 200,000 people forcibly displaced within Ukraine – after multiple airstrikes hit the city, prompting local authorities to urge residents to seek shelter. Governor Maksym Kozytsky stated that two rockets struck a fuel depot in the eastern outskirts of

Lviv, injuring at least five people, followed shortly by another airstrike that hit a military factory. The attacks came just over a week after airstrikes destroyed an aircraft repair plant in the strategic western city some 60 km from the border with Poland.

The same day, in neighbouring Rivnenska oblast (north-west), local authorities reported that a missile strike destroyed an oil depot in Dubno. According to oblast authorities, the flames were quickly extinguished by local firefighting crews, adding that critical chemical and radiation indicators remain within the permissible range and thus, pose no immediate threat to the nearby population. Similarly, in Volynska oblast (north-west), an oil depot was reportedly destroyed near the administrative centre of Lutsk, raising concerns that the scope and scale of the ongoing military offensive may continue to expand further westward.

**Civilian evacuations.** According to the Ministry for Reintegration of Ukraine, between 25 and 27 March, nearly 13,640 people were evacuated through agreed-upon humanitarian corridors, mainly from Mariupol (4,910 people), affected communities in Kyivska oblast (more than 350) and Luhanska oblast (more than 1,000). In Donetsk oblast, nearly 50 buses intended to pick up residents previously evacuated from Mariupol and currently stuck in Berdiansk (Zaporizka oblast, south-east) were prevented from entering the city. Meanwhile, the Russian Federation reported that it evacuated around 12,825 people, including 2,045 children, from affected areas in Ukraine to the Russian Federation. In total, the Russian Federation reports that more than 469,680 people, including some 97,345 children, have crossed into the Russian Federation from Ukraine.

**Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant (NPP).** In recent days, fires have raged in the areas surrounding the Chornobyl NPP exclusion zone, scorching more than 10,000 hectares of forests that have increased levels of radioactive air pollution, according to the Ukrainian Ombudsman Lyudmyla Denisova. Windy and dry conditions could possibly intensify fires near the NPP, potentially leading to large-scale fires that would be difficult for local emergency crews to contain as the presence of the Russian Federation forces limits access. On 27 March, fresh fires broke out in the area surrounding the Chornobyl NPP, prompting Ukrainian Deputy Prime Minister Iryna Vereshchuk to appeal to the UN Security Council to take immediate action to demilitarize the exclusion zone.

Moreover, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) says there has not been a shift change among technical staff at the Chornobyl NPP since 21 March. The current staff arrived at the plant on 20-21 March to replace co-workers who had been working non-stop since the Russian Federation forces allegedly took over the site on 24 February. After days of relentless shelling at civilian checkpoints in the city of Slavutych (Kyivska oblast) – where the operational personnel of NPP and their families live – the Russian Federation forces reportedly entered the city, putting at further risk the critical rotation of staff who ensure the nuclear and radiation safety at the Chornobyl NPP. Meanwhile, IAEA is still [reportedly](#) unable to receive remote data transmission from the NPP monitoring systems.

## FUNDING

With increased donor contributions to the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF), the Humanitarian Coordinator increased the envelope of the latest reserve allocation to \$30 million, aiming to address the priorities outlined in the Flash Appeal and to scale up the humanitarian response across the country. The latest allocation window officially closed on 25 March, and the next allocation is expected to open shortly. To date, the total budget allocated amounts to around \$18.5 million out of the \$30 million that was made available to the humanitarian community. For more information on the UHF, please direct inquiries to: [ocha-uhf@un.org](mailto:ocha-uhf@un.org).

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

As of 24 March, UN agencies and humanitarian partners have already reached 890,000 affected people with life-saving humanitarian assistance. The inter-agency operations cell continues to work on getting humanitarian convoys into the hardest-hit areas of the country, prioritizing partially or completely encircled cities. Despite considerable operational constraints, the second UN-organized convoy since 24 February reached Kharkiv on 28 March, carrying relief items (medical supplies, food rations, trauma kits, household items, among other relief) from UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP and WHO. The first successful [UN-organized convoy](#) reached Sumy on 18 March.

As of 23 March, UNICEF has dispatched more than 90 trucks carrying nearly 1,050 tons of emergency supplies to support children and families. So far, 63 trucks have arrived in Lviv with critical relief supplies that will address the needs of more than 8 million people, including 2 million children. The supplies include medicines and medical equipment, winter clothes for children, institutional and family hygiene kits, educational kits, Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits, and recreational kits. Moreover, UNICEF's partners have already delivered baby food and hygiene items to over 2,000 children, and

approximately 30,000 additional children will benefit from winter clothes that UNICEF has delivered to partners for onward distribution.

International non-governmental organization People in Need (PIN) reports that 1,000 tons of humanitarian cargo (food and hygiene items) were delivered to Dnipro by train and further dispatched to Chuhuiv (Kharkivska oblast), Hirske (Luhanska oblast), Kharkiv, Marinka (Donetska oblast), Ocheretyne (Donetska oblast), Pershotravensk (Dnipropetrovska oblast), Popasna (Luhanska oblast), Sloviansk, Sviatohirsk (both in Donetska oblast), Sumy (Sumska oblast), Toretsk, Vuhledar (both in Donetska oblast), and Zaporizhzhia (Zaporizka oblast). Moreover, on 25 March, UNHCR, together with local authorities and the NGO Station Kharkiv, delivered blankets, sleeping mats and food items to some 3,000 persons in Kharkiv.

On 24 March, the State Customs Service [reported](#) that a single-day record-high of around 10.3 tons of humanitarian aid crossed into Ukraine. Since 24 February, some 138,000 tons of humanitarian aid have passed through Ukrainian customs control en route to the hardest-hit areas. On 26 March, around 160 tons of food, medicines and hygiene items were delivered to Luhanska oblast according to local authorities. In neighbouring Kharkivska oblast, authorities [say](#) that about 100 tons of humanitarian aid enter the oblast daily.

On 26 March, ICRC delivered around 60 tons of food, water, hygiene items and other critical relief supplies as it continues to scale up its response to the humanitarian impacts of the ongoing military offensive. To date, the Ukrainian Red Cross Society (URCS) has reached more than 400,000 people across the country with more than 1,600 tons of essential relief goods and supported the evacuation of more than 79,000 people from Enerhodar (Zaporizka oblast), Sumy, Kharkivska, Khersonska (south) and Kyivska oblasts.

## Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

For more information on needs, response and gaps/constraints, please refer to the previous Situation Reports: <https://bit.ly/3Cle3ID>

## Education

### Response:

- UNICEF [handed over](#) ECD kits that will be delivered to social service centres and partners in Kharkiv and Kyiv to meet the learning needs of 6,000 children. ECD kits for an additional 10,000 children have been positioned for delivery in western Ukraine, in communities where internally displaced children are hosted.
- UNICEF's online kindergarten launched in mid-March has already reached 300,000 views on several digital platforms and online TV.
- On 21 March, together with Osvitoria and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, UNICEF launched educational broadcasts. Online classes are available for students in primary, middle and high school on Osvitoria and UNICEF's YouTube channels. You can access the streaming schedule [here](#).

# 6K

children's learning needs will be addressed through ECD kits provided by UNICEF

## Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

### Response:

- WFP completed an assessment of interagency ICT and Telecommunications needs in Vinnytsia (Vinnytska oblast, centre-west) on 27 March.
- An ETC Services for Communities Advisor will arrive on a mission to Ukraine to support the functioning of the ETC Chatbot and to engage with partners on the ground on other opportunities to provide services to the affected population. The ETC Chatbot will serve as a channel for coordinated information sharing from humanitarians to the affected population.

## Food Security and Livelihoods (FSLC)

### Response:

- As of 24 March, WFP assisted a total of 770,000 vulnerable people with cash and food assistance throughout Ukraine. WFP is gearing up its cash and food assistance with the goal of reaching around 1 million people by the end of March and up to 2.5 million by the end of April.
- In areas where food is available and retail shops are operating normally, WFP has been testing cash or vouchers as a response modality. Value voucher distribution is ongoing in Lviv, targeting 1,000 beneficiaries, while another 1,000 people will be assisted with value vouchers in Chernivtsi (Chernivetska oblast, west) in the coming days. WFP also concluded agreements with nine local partners for cash and food distribution for around 1.8 million beneficiaries, while more are under negotiation.
- WFP and its partners distributed more than 1,270 tons of food in Kyiv, Kharkiv, Sumy and Zaporizhzhia, Zaprizka oblast (5-days Rapid Response, 15-days food basket, and bread).
- As of 25 March, WFP has prepositioned close to 40,000 tons of various food commodities to Ukraine (Chernivtsi, Dnipro, Kyiv, Kharkiv, Odesa and Poltava (Poltavska oblast, centre) and neighbouring countries for distribution by partners and city administrations over the coming days.
- WFP sent around 223 tons of High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) via rail to Dnipro on 26 March. An additional 16 tons will be transported via road to Ukraine. Some 132 tons of wheat flour arrived in Kyiv by rail on 24 March. WFP dispatched some 18.4 tons of infant cereal from Brussels to Rzeszow, Poland to be further dispatched to Dnipro next week.
- World Central Kitchen served more than 4 million meals to displaced people within Ukraine and surrounding countries.
- The URCS distributed more than 1,200 meal kits to the population in Chernihiv.

# 770K

People reached by WFP with cash and food assistance across Ukraine

## Health

### Response:

- UNICEF provided medical supplies to 23 children's health facilities and maternity centres for more than 500,000 people for three months in Chernihiv, Dnipro, Kharkiv, Kyiv, Lviv, Mykolaiv (Mykolaivska oblast, south), Uzhhorod (Zakarpatska oblast, west) and Zhytomyr (Zhytomyrska oblast, north).
- As 25 March, WHO has distributed or is distributing around 109 metric tons of emergency medical supplies since the start of the military offensive.
- In 29 metro stations in Kharkiv, where approximately 17,400 people are seeking shelter, UNICEF and partner NGO Professional Development are providing psychosocial support (PSS) and recreational supplies to children and families.
- On 26 March, with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Ukraine and the Kyiv Chamber of Commerce, UNICEF delivered to Mykolaivska oblast more than 10 tons of medical supplies, obstetric kits and multi-component medical kits for 1,000 people for three months.
- In Luhanska and Donetska oblasts, since 24 February, more than 4,000 people have received PSS from UNICEF through online, face-to-face consultations, and via telephone from people and service providers sheltering in the bunker.
- UNICEF also trained 19 psychologists to provide PSS to children and adolescents in Kharkiv bomb shelters and transit camps in Poltava.
- In Luhanska and Donetska oblasts, UNICEF continues to support the most vulnerable, low-income women and children with limited access to health care, providing free medical e-vouchers enabling them to purchase medicines prescribed by their doctors. In February, 369 families (116 children) were reached. The activities are currently ongoing.

# 500K+

will be reached with medical supplies provided by UNICEF to child health facilities and maternity centres across several oblasts

- In Luhanska oblast, UNICEF provided critical medical equipment to 20 medical facilities and equipment for in-patient rehabilitation of people with mobility disorders and disabilities in nine hospitals. These supplies will enable improved medical services to be provided to more than 10,000 children.
- UNICEF developed a “Newborn Kit” (“Pakunok-Poriatunok”) consisting of the basic items needed during the first month of life (diapers, clothes, hygiene supplies, etc.). More than 15,000 kits have been procured and will be distributed among all perinatal centers and maternity hospitals in the most affected oblasts.
- NGO Donbass Development Centre (DDC) donated 60 kits for natural childbirth and c-section to four medical institutions in Donetsk (Donetska oblast, NGCA). The kits include items for mothers and life-critical medicines, personal hygiene items, as well as clothes for new-borns.
- With UNICEF’s support, DDC provided generators to the Volnovakha Central City Hospital and Novotroitske Outpatient Clinic (Donetska oblast) to help ensure uninterrupted power supply.
- UCRS volunteers treated minor wounds of more than 100 people, measured arterial pressure of over 1,000 people, checked the glucose level of at least 400 people, provided assistance to people with asthma and stroke-like symptoms, and delivered PSS in Kyiv.

## Logistics

### Response:

- To ensure the effective distribution of supplies between oblasts, another three temporary supply hubs have been established by UNICEF in Dnipro, Kyiv and Odesa, allowing for the prepositioning of supplies closer to beneficiaries throughout the country. A partnership with the Chamber of Commerce is now established to involve regional governments to help distribute supplies through their channels and networks. UNICEF is also enhancing partnerships with local NGOs to help distribute smaller bundles of supplies and deliver services directly to remote hospitals and places where people who have been internally displaced are staying (e.g., railway stations).
- WFP signed an agreement with Uber to facilitate last-mile delivery in a number of locations in Ukraine. Piloting will be conducted in Dnipro and Vinnytsia to assess the viability of the concept, which, if successful, will be rolled out elsewhere. Uber will also provide WFP with the names of transport companies and a dedicated platform accessible for WFP and transport companies under contract.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Timely delivery of supplies is being hampered due to the need to use longer routes, heavy security requirements and the comprehensive, time-consuming clearance process along the road.

## Nutrition

*For more information on needs, response and gaps/constraints, please refer to the previous Situation Reports: <https://bit.ly/3Cle3ID>*

## Protection

### Needs:

- Amid the ongoing military offensive, the risks associated to mine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) dramatically increased, potentially bringing Ukraine to the top of the most mine-affected countries in the world. Reports indicate the wide use of cluster bombs by the Russian Federation forces in inhabited areas and the use of automated remote mining systems covering large areas with sophisticated mines – which will require urgent clearance as soon as logistically feasible and as hostilities cease.
- According to partners, the key protection risks/needs on the Ukrainian side of the border include: a) limited presence of State authorities in border areas; b) long queues in certain areas and no “fast-track” lines or prioritization procedures for people in vulnerable situations crossing borders; c) presence of unaccompanied or separated children; d) poor mobile/internet network connection, and lack of charging stations, which impacts people’s ability to keep permanent

contact with families and access important information on crossing procedures and available services on both sides of the border; and e) poor infrastructure at the border crossing points (lack of heating, lavatories, garbage collection, seating, etc.).

## General protection

### Response:

- A digital campaign on explosive ordnance risk education (EORE), with content ranging from static visuals to cartoons for children, has almost 500,000 unique viewers on YouTube.
- UNHCR and its local NGO partners Right to Protection, NEEKA and Tenth of April launched a Border Monitoring Tool in 17 border points with Poland, Romania, Moldova, Hungary and Slovakia, aimed at identifying protection risks, availability and accessibility of critical services and facilities at border points, as well as assessing which information people need to cross border points legally and safely, and access protection in neighboring or other countries. Results will be frequently shared with all cluster partners via an external dashboard and reports.

## Child protection

### Response:

- The Government of Ukraine has established an intersectoral national coordination task force on child protection, composed of line ministries responsible for matters concerning children, the offices of the Human Rights Ombudsman and the Presidential Commissioner on Child Rights, civil society organizations, law enforcement/justice agencies and the border patrol force.
- On 17 March, Ukraine established a Coordination Hub on the Rights of Children during martial law, co-chaired by the Minister of Social Policy and President's Envoy on the Rights of Children. The Coordination hub is expected to coordinate the evacuation of children, particularly children at risk (i.e., orphaned children, children with disabilities), and create adequate and safe reception conditions for them.
- The UNICEF-supported national toll-free Child Helpline is providing online consultations to children, caregivers and youth. On average, 1,000 calls are being received per week. Additionally, a hotline continues to provide support to children, families and caregivers, providing direct counselling services. A chatbot "dytyna\_ne\_sama" for unaccompanied children has also been put in place by UNICEF.
- Since 24 February, more than 9,000 applications for temporary fostering have been received from Ukrainian families.
- Twelve mobile child protection teams continue operating in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts, including in Kreminna, Novoaidar, Stanytsia Luhanska, Shchastia and Sievierodonetsk, where they are providing phone counselling to people in bunkers, reaching 569 people between 17 and 23 March.

## Shelter and Non-food items (NFI)

### Response:

- NGO DDC provided emergency assistance, including cots, bed linen, blankets, rugs, family hygiene kits, clothes, food, household chemicals and disinfectants, to some 1,000 displaced persons in Novoazovsk (Donetska oblast).
- IOM provided 35 small generators and two powerful generators to the State Customs Service of Ukraine to ensure uninterrupted operations at the Shehyni and Krakovets border crossing points in Lvivska oblast.
- More than 50 internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Mariupol, Volnovakha and Sievierodonetsk received blankets, mattresses and household items in Dnipro from the UNHCR's implementing partner All-Ukrainian Charitable Foundation Gorenje.

**1K**

displaced people  
received NFI support  
from DDC in Novoazovsk



- PIN is distributing emergency shelter kits, hygiene items, food items, including food for babies, drinking water, diapers in Rubizhne, Shchastia and Svatovo (Luhanska oblast).
- PIN delivered 200 mattresses, bedsheets, duvets, pillows and towels, along with 50 kitchen sets and 100 electric kettles, to a collective centre in Truskovets in Lvivska oblast. Another distribution is planned on 31 March. In Morshyn (Lvivska oblast), PIN distributed 500 mattresses, blankets, bedsheets, towels, pillows, 50 kitchen sets, dish sets and kettles were delivered.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

### Response:

- In Doneska and Luhanska oblasts, since March, together with local authorities and NGO partners “Friends Hands” and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), UNICEF continues to address the water and sanitation needs in community centres, social and health institutions in several locations, reaching more than 20,000 people with safe water through distribution of bottled water and through water trucking.
- UNICEF delivered hygiene kits to 26,000 people living in community centers and temporary shelters in Dnipro, Kharkiv, Kyiv and Lviv and in communities in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts. A total of six water boilers were installed in kindergartens, and institutional hygiene kits and rehabilitation of WASH services benefited 10,000 people in five social institutions in Novoazovsk-2 and Yasynuvata-3 (Donetska oblast).
- PIN reports that water trucking in Krasnohorivka (Donetska oblast) is ongoing. Two trucks carrying 20 tons of bottled water were delivered to Toretsk, targeting around 3,500 local residents and people in health facilities; 170 six-litre bottles of water and five water tanks (600 litres combined) were delivered to a facility for older persons in Kostiantynivka; 465 six-litre bottles of water were delivered to Pokrovsk; 265 six-litre bottles of water were delivered to Belitske; and 650 six-litre bottles targeting IDPs in reception centres were delivered to Bakhmut.

# 26K

hygiene kits delivered by UNICEF to community centres and temporary shelters

### Constraints:

- UNICEF’s implementing partners on the ground are facing severe constraints in accessing the most vulnerable people due to the escalation of military clashes.
- Due to ongoing shelling, the water trucking services have had to be halted. UNICEF-supported water trucking through Mariupol Vodakanal Company is no longer able to operate and deliver safe water to people in Mariupol.

## Multi-purpose cash (MPC)

### Response:

- UNICEF’s beneficiary registration system for its humanitarian cash transfer programme is developed and ready to be launched on 28 March. In the first phase, UNICEF aims to reach up to 51,000 affected households with children with at least three months of cash support. Additionally, the Ministry of Education and Science and UNICEF are finalizing plans to roll out cash support to teachers so they can continue providing lessons through distance learning.
- PIN distributed grants to 411 people (IDPs from the hotspots).

# 51K

affected households with children will be provided with cash support from UNICEF for at least three months

### Constraints:

- In eastern Ukraine (NGCA), the banking system is not functional and cash transfers to partners, including staff salaries, have been interrupted. UNICEF re-programmed interventions with existing partners to address the immediate humanitarian needs of children in those areas and is exploring options to deliver cash.

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**For further information on the content of this report**, please contact: Clara Laire, Humanitarian Affairs Officer (OCHA) at [clara@un.org](mailto:clara@un.org)