

Ukraine: Humanitarian Impact

Situation Report

As of 3:00 p.m. (EET) on 8 March 2022

This report is produced by OCHA Ukraine in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 3 p.m. (EET) 7 March to 3 p.m. (EET) 8 March.



2 million

People who have crossed international borders since the military offensive on 24 February 2022



Hostilities since 26 Feb



Number of refugees from Ukraine



Border crossing points

Sources: Border crossing points – multiple sources. Country and administrative division – UN GIS and State Scientific Production Enterprise “Kartographia”. Refugee outflow – UNHCR. Hostilities – public sources and local reports.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

KEY FIGURES (FLASH APPEAL 2022)



12M

people in need
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)¹



6M

people targeted
(Source: 2022 Flash Appeal)



\$1.1B

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



7%

funded
(Source: FTS)

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- On 7 March, Martin Griffiths, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), briefed the United Nations Security Council on the humanitarian situation in Ukraine. He called on all parties to the conflict to allow the safe passage of civilians out of hardest-hit areas and safe delivery of humanitarian supplies into those areas. The ERC informed the Council that his office sent a team to Moscow to work on humanitarian civil-military coordination.
- Clashes continue around Kyiv oblast as Russian forces move closer to the Ukrainian capital. On 7 March, at least 13 people were reportedly killed after an air strike hit a bread factory in Makariv – around 50 km west of Kyiv – according to local emergency services. Governmental officials say more than 4,000 people urgently need to be evacuated from hotspots outside Kyiv.
- After a third round of talks between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, both sides agreed on “safe passage” for the evacuation of civilians and uninterrupted delivery of humanitarian aid in the north-eastern city of Sumy – home to around 264,700 inhabitants. At the time of writing, it remains unclear if evacuations or safe passage of humanitarian aid has gotten underway in Sumy.
- In less than two weeks, more than 2 million people have been forced to flee to neighbouring countries, generating ever-growing protection risks, including gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse, as the majority of people on the move are women and children. The rapid and massive influx of displaced people in western Ukraine and neighbouring countries is overwhelming response capacities.
- In response to the immense health needs generated by the ongoing crisis, the Ministry of Health says more than 400,000 tons of medical supplies have been delivered to Ukraine by neighbouring governments and humanitarian partners, including the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).
- The World Food Programme (WFP) projects an exponential rise in food insecurity across all oblasts of Ukraine. Considering that the Russian Federation and Ukraine are responsible for almost one-third of the global wheat trade, the unfolding crisis could have dire implications for global food security.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The destruction of civilian objects continues to be reported. According to the Government of Ukraine, relentless shelling across the country has damaged or destroyed more than 210 schools, at least 34 hospitals and more than 1,500 residential buildings, figures that continue to climb with each passing day.

In less than two weeks, more than 2 million people have had to flee to neighbouring countries, generating ever-growing protection risks, including GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse, as the majority of people on the move are women and children. The rapid and massive influx of displaced people in western Ukraine and refugees to neighbouring countries is risks overwhelming national response capacities. Lviv, a city of around 721,300 people in western Ukraine, is estimated by the Government of Ukraine to be currently hosting approximately 200,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) – more than a quarter of its population. The city’s Mayor warned that Lviv is facing a breaking point in its capacity to absorb any more displaced people.

After 13 days of intense fighting, civilian casualties continue to mount across the country. Between 4 a.m. on 24 February and midnight on 7 March, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reports at least 1,335 civilian casualties, including 474 killed, although the actual number of civilian casualties is likely much higher. OHCHR reports 545 casualties in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts (72 killed and 337 injured in Government-controlled areas, GCA, and 24 killed and 112 injured in non-Government-controlled areas, NGCA) and 790 civilian casualties in other regions of Ukraine.

On 7 March, Martin Griffiths, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), called on all parties to allow the safe passage of civilians out of affected areas and safe passage of humanitarian supplies into those areas. During his address to the Council, the ERC stated that his office sent a team to Moscow to work on enhanced humanitarian civil-military coordination.

After the third round of talks between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, both sides agreed on “safe passage” for the evacuation of civilians and uninterrupted delivery of humanitarian aid in the north-eastern city of Sumy – home to around 264,700 inhabitants. The Ukrainian side also requested “safe passage” for civilians and humanitarian goods in and out of the cities of Mariupol, Volnovakha (Donetska oblast, GCA) towards Zaporizhzhia (Zaporizka oblast, south-east); from Kyiv and Kyivska oblast towards western Ukraine, and Kharkiv and Kharkivska oblast (east) towards the west of the country.

These routes are reportedly yet to be agreed upon with the Russian Federation. In addition, the Russian Federation informed that at least 174,000 persons have been evacuated from affected areas of Ukraine.

In Mariupol, the long-awaited evacuation of civilians was once again postponed as hostilities raged on. The military encirclement of the city – now on its 10th consecutive day – has left hundreds of thousands of people without water and electricity, while the most basic supplies, like food and medicines, are quickly running out. The humanitarian situation on the ground remains dire.

Attacks are happening at a greater rate and scale, in major cities across Ukraine, including Chernihiv, Kharkiv, Kherson, Kyiv and Mykolaiv, and in the multiple locations in Donetsk and Luhanska oblasts, leaving hundreds of thousands of people without water, electricity, gas and telecommunications. In certain parts of the country, especially in cities that remain under ceaseless military encirclement, like Mariupol and Volnovakha (Donetska oblast, GCA), access to food and critical health services has become extremely limited.

Kyivska oblast continues to be a hotbed of violent clashes as forces of the Russian Federation move closer to the Ukrainian capital. The towns of Bucha, Hostomel, Irpin, Makariv and Vorzel on the outskirts of Kyiv have recently witnessed increasingly intense fighting, with devastating humanitarian consequences. On 7 March, at least 13 people were reportedly killed after an air strike hit a bread factory in Makariv, according to local emergency services.

While 2,000 people have been evacuated from Bucha, Hostomel and Irpin, Governmental officials say more than 4,000 people urgently need to be evacuated in hotspots outside Kyiv. As the railway track and bridge leading out of Irpin – around 25 km north-west of Kyiv – have been destroyed, people are reportedly evacuating the town on foot, putting their lives at risk by fleeing amid ongoing shelling.

As fighting rages on across certain parts of Ukraine, medical care for hundreds of thousands of people can no longer be guaranteed. Insecurity Insight reported at least two dozen incidents where explosive weapons damaged health facilities in the first week of the hostilities alone. Trauma and injuries in the hardest-hit areas are exacerbated by a lack of access to health facilities and health professionals who themselves are increasingly affected by growing displacement and insecurity, and a limited access to life-saving medicine and supplies. In response to the immense health needs generated by the ongoing crisis, the Ministry of Health says more than 400,000 tons of medical supplies have been delivered by neighbouring governments and humanitarian partners, including WHO and UNICEF.

Many communities across Ukraine remain cut off from food and other basic supplies. Even before the current escalation, 1.1 million people were in need of food and livelihood assistance in eastern Ukraine alone. As hostilities affect new localities with each passing day, potentially displacing people multiple times and severely disrupting livelihoods, WFP projects an exponential rise in food insecurity across all oblasts of Ukraine. Considering that the Russian Federation and Ukraine are responsible for almost one-third of the global wheat trade, the unfolding crisis could have dire implications for global food security.

NEEDS, RESPONSE & GAPS

NEEDS

Multi-sectoral

- Food, water, shelter and basic household items are urgently needed, especially for those trapped in cities experiencing active hostilities whose access to markets has been cut off, and supplies are running short as supply chains grind to a halt. Repair works to restore access to water supply, electricity, telecommunications and other critical services in the hardest-hit areas are urgently needed.
- Respect for the independence of humanitarian organizations and protection of humanitarian personnel and volunteers are needed. Systematic “windows of silence” and security guarantees in affected areas to facilitate the evacuation of civilians and relief workers and to reach people in need of humanitarian assistance are critical, along with implementation and monitoring of safe passage that enable quick and safe transportation of humanitarian cargo and convoys.
- Strengthened logistics coordination and common platforms for information sharing and management are needed. A consolidated approach and the provision of shared services will be crucial to facilitate the operations of

humanitarian organizations within Ukraine and in surrounding border areas, avoiding competition over assets and services and the duplication of efforts.

Protection

- GBV actors report that while specialized services, including GBV hotlines, remain partially functional, access is extremely limited for both staff and survivors due to the ongoing hostilities and movement restrictions. Persistent challenges in accessing basic goods and services and lack of access to safe shelter leave women and girls extremely vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and violence.
- Scaled-up capacities at reception centres for displaced people are needed. Humanitarian needs at border areas with neighbouring countries include food assistance; access to transportation; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities; legal assistance; protection services and mental health support; and access to medicines, emergency health care and education.
- Fair treatment and protection for third-party nationals (Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Nigeria and Zimbabwe, among others) fleeing the crisis are required. States must investigate reported discrimination and mistreatment and ensure that displaced people have access to adequate protection services.

Education

- Following the closure of schools countywide due to ongoing hostilities, access to education has been impacted for around 5.7 million children and adolescents between 3 and 17 years of age. According to the Ministry of Education and Science, more than 210 educational facilities have been damaged or destroyed, although this figure has yet to be verified by the Education Cluster.

WASH

- Ongoing hostilities continue to affect the functionality of water infrastructure in areas close to the “contact line,” where Voda Donbasu – the main water supplier in the Donbas region – operates. Key water infrastructure has been partially damaged or completely destroyed. A full picture of the extent of the damage and the people affected by lack of access to water is not yet available due to access and other constraints that limit assessments. Emergency WASH services are urgently required for IDPs in collective centres, especially in the central and western parts of the country.

Health

- Health needs are greatest in eastern (Donetska and Luhanska oblasts) and southern (Khersonska and Odeska oblast) of Ukraine. Continuation of crucial life-saving health services, including sexual and reproductive health, and scaled-up health centre capacities are needed, including hospital beds. Beds occupied by COVID-19 patients are increasingly being repurposed for trauma injuries and critical illnesses. Additionally, psychosocial and mental health support for affected people is also a critical need.
- Replenished oxygen reserves are desperately needed across hospitals in Ukraine, whose reserves are running low. Trauma and surgical supplies, essential medicines as well as backup generators and fuel for health-care facilities are needed.
- Continuation of immunization campaigns that have been disrupted by ongoing hostilities, including for Polio, measles and COVID-19, remains critical. There is an urgent need to restart or continue preventative measures through vaccination and continued treatment of tuberculosis and HIV, alongside scaled-up surveillance, early detection and response systems for epidemic-prone diseases.
- At the start of the crisis, there were around 265,000 pregnant women in Ukraine, some 80,000 of whom are expected to deliver over the coming three months. During the last eight days in Kyiv alone, approximately 390 babies were born (199 boys and 191 girls), creating the need for after-delivery support and items. Perinatal and maternal hospitals in some oblasts have been severely damaged and are no longer operational, affecting access to these critical services for women.

- The latest available data (2021) shows more than 2,700,000 people were registered with disabilities, including nearly 164,000 children. Additionally, there are around two million people living with rare diseases in Ukraine, many of whom cannot go days on end without medication and lack sufficient mobility and strength to wait for hours or even days at border crossing points. Medicines (e.g., antiepileptics and insulin) and evacuation assistance are urgently needed for the respective vulnerable groups and their families.
- Several hospitals have requested breast milk substitutes due to growing shortages. Feeding with breast milk substitutes is not affordable or sustainable for most low- and middle-income families, and there are health risks associated with the use of water to reconstitute powdered and concentrated formula, potentially resulting in increased infant morbidity and mortality. WHO is in contact with providers to supply the hospitals in need, with every item delivered being cleared by WHO Ukraine Country Office's clinical management team.

RESPONSE

Response coordination

- The Government of Ukraine has set up a Coordination Centre for Humanitarian and Social Affairs to coordinate the response of NGOs and international humanitarian organizations. The Cabinet of Ministers will facilitate relations with diplomatic missions, international organizations and donors to ensure the coordinated delivery of humanitarian assistance to Ukraine.
- On 2 March, the Interdepartmental Coordination Headquarters of the Russian Federation for Humanitarian Response in Ukraine was established, operating 24/7, under the National Defence Control Centre of the Russian Federation. The Coordination Headquarters includes the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Federal Security Service, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Transport, as well as Rospotrebnadzor (Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Well-being) and executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.
- A Common Humanitarian Operations Coordination Centre (CHOCC) was established in Rzeszow, Poland, serving as a common space for all humanitarian organizations responding to the unfolding crisis in Ukraine and neighbouring countries.
- OCHA is mapping new capacities and partners in Ukraine to understand the operational presence of humanitarian partners, ensure a better-coordinated response and identify response gaps. Partners are invited to register their humanitarian organizations to get connected with clusters and be part of the coordinated response (available in English, Ukrainian and Russian). The information collected will be included in Who's Doing What, Where (3W) products.
- The Ministry of Health and WHO have established an inter-agency health working group to coordinate the health system response to the displacement emergency in the country.
- At the request of the Humanitarian Country Team, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) deployed a technical specialist prior to the current escalation in the crisis to carry out an inter-agency information and communications technology preparatory assessment and implementation. The newly appointed ETC coordinator is engaging with partners on the ground in Krakow, Poland and continues to coordinate with UNHCR's Refugee Emergency Telecommunications Sector (RETS).
- The Logistics Cluster has developed a new [Concept of Operations](#) for the humanitarian response. WFP continues to work on establishing the necessary logistics infrastructure needed to support the humanitarian community's multi-country response to the unfolding crisis, with warehouses contracted in Kyiv, Lviv (Lvivska oblast, west) and Chernivtsi (Chernivetska oblast, south-west) in Ukraine; Lublin, Rzeszow, and Warsaw in Poland; Chisinau in Moldova and Bucharest in Romania.
- The Cash Working Group (CWG), co-led by OCHA and ACTED, has established four task teams to assess and plan the cash-based response. These teams will focus on targeting (led by WFP), transfer mechanisms (led by Norwegian Refugee Council, NRC), deduplication and registration (led by UNHCR) and monitoring (led by ACTED). The multi-purpose cash roll out and response will be integrated into the 3W and a mapping will be conducted showing the presence and activities of cash actors in neighbouring countries.

Humanitarian assistance delivered

Multi-sectoral

- Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe delivered 20 tons of food, hygiene items and medicines to Lutsk (Volynska oblast, north-west) and Zhytomyr (Zhytomyrska oblast, north) and will provide more urgently needed medical supplies to Ukraine in the coming days.
- People in Need (PIN), an international NGO, sent five trucks and three train containers filled with hygiene items, mattresses, sleeping bags and blankets, among other items, to Lviv, Kyiv and Dnipro (Dnipropetrovska oblast).

Protection, Shelter & NFIs

- In Irpin and surrounding settlements on the outskirts of Kyiv, the Ukrainian Red Cross together with local authorities, the State Emergency Service of Ukraine and volunteers supported the evacuation of people from the hard-hit city.
- Local NGO Proliska supported the evacuation of more than 10 people, including seven children and an older person, from Luhanske (Donetska oblast, GCA) to Dnipro. Additionally, Proliska, with support from UNHCR, provided relief supplies, including window film, tarpaulin and blankets, to affected people in Toretsk, Donetska oblast (GCA) following intense shelling in recent days.

Food

- UNHCR and local NGO Our Community delivered frozen duck (695 kg) and canned duck meat (2,000 pcs) to Hirske, Lysychansk and other villages in Luhanska oblast, eastern Ukraine.
- The Fund of Women's Initiatives, an NGO supported by UNDP and the EU Delegation to Ukraine, provided critical food supplies to support emergency personnel of the Luhanska Oblast Emergency Services who continue to work tirelessly to help affected people.

WASH

- The Government of Switzerland, with support from Swiss supermarket chains Migros and Coop, delivered a shipment of hygiene supplies, such as nappies, wet wipes, sanitary towels, tampons, toothpaste and baby food, by rail to Ukraine.

Health

- The United Arab Emirates sent an aircraft carrying 30 tons of emergency health aid and medical supplies to Lublin, Poland, where the relief assistance was handed over to Ukrainian authorities to be transported to Ukraine.
- The Government of Switzerland delivered a total of 90 tons of supplies, including hospital beds, medical supplies, medical protective suits, disinfectants, burn dressings, sleeping bags, mattresses and woollen blankets to the Ukrainian border that will be transported onward to partner organizations for distribution.
- Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) delivered 400 kg of trauma supplies to Velykanovoselivka hospital in eastern Ukraine.
- Direct Relief delivered a 20-pallet shipment of 360 field medic backpacks to the Ukrainian Ministry of Health to support first responders' efforts to help injured people and respond to other medical problems. An additional 13 pallets of medical aid, including 108 field medic backpacks, oxygen concentrators and personal care items, are being shipped to an NGO partner in Ukraine.

Humanitarian assistance planned & ongoing

Multi-sectoral

- In Luhanska oblast (east), the NGO PIN is distributing emergency shelter materials, water, hygiene items and food in Shchastia, Triokhizbenka, Stanytsia Luhanska and Krymske. PIN is also rolling out cash and voucher assistance in Chernivetska oblast and in some locations in the eastern part of the country.

Protection, Shelter & NFIs

- The Swedish Migration Agency announced that those fleeing Ukraine will be entitled to immediate protection and applying for a temporary residence permit in line with the earlier-announced activation of the EU Temporary Protection Directive. Sweden also plans to roll out around 30,000 new housing units to deal with the large influx of displaced people in the country. According to public sources, the Migration Agency requested the Government to allocate SEK960,000,000 (\$96 million) to support this initiative.

Food

- WFP is sourcing and shipping large quantities of mixed food commodities to neighbouring countries for onward delivery in the areas of Ukraine where access to food has been most affected.
- The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) plans to roll out cash+ – an assistance modality that combines unconditional, multi-purpose cash transfers with agricultural input support – to help affected households meet their basic needs while producing their own food and sustaining their productive assets. FAO plans to provide fodder and feed to protect livestock assets and mitigate the use of negative coping strategies, as well as short-cycle vegetable seeds to improve food and nutrition security while providing income-generating opportunities through the sale of surplus production.

Health

- Direct Relief is preparing 65 pallets of emergency medical relief supplies, including sutures, insulin and other chronic disease medicines, pain relievers and prenatal vitamins among other items, to be sent to the Ukraine Ministry of Health. They will also send nine pallets of insulin and 200 10-litre oxygen concentrators to the Ministry.
- In GCA of eastern Ukraine, the NGO PIN continues to operate a psychosocial support hotline in both Donetska and Luhanska oblasts. Additionally, PIN, together with its partner Equilibrium, is providing online and in-person psychological support for evacuated people in Bakhmut, Dobropillia, Kramatorsk, Sloviansk and Kurahivka. PIN plans to scale-up both response activities as psychosocial support needs continue to grow.

WASH

- The NGO PIN continues to deliver safe water through water trucking to Krasnohorivka, Donetska oblast and is exploring the possibility to expanding water delivery to other parts of the oblast.

GAPS & CHALLENGES:

- Access to affected communities remains severely restricted, while the constantly deteriorating security situation prevents the possibility of evacuation in many locations, leading to the accumulation and exacerbation of unmet needs.
- The operational presence of humanitarian partners is currently restricted to certain parts of the country, as many organizations, thanks to the agreement by parties to the ongoing hostilities, have been forced to temporarily relocate staff to safe havens where they can operate, adapt their programmes and plan for expanding presence.
- Access to health services, essential medicines, and market goods continues to be limited by security concerns and movement restrictions related to the hostilities and the imposed martial law and curfews. Local authorities and partners require “windows of silence” to restore water, electricity and other basic services.
- Water infrastructure (including supply and electricity systems, maintenance machinery, vehicles, etc.) is at risk of damage and/or destruction. Due to ongoing hostilities, the implementation of emergency water supply through trucking and bottled water distribution remains constrained. There is very limited technical staff to operate water supply systems, especially along the “contact line”, and to undertake repair works.

- Road transportation options in Ukraine are limited by the lack of human resources available due to the ongoing hostilities. Cargo flows into Ukraine continue to be interrupted due to the limited availability of transporters and their ability to cross into and out of Ukraine.
- 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.
- Although telecommunications infrastructure remains operational in Ukraine, there are reports of hacking and jamming of telecommunications in the country. Reports of 3G and 4G mobile network coverage are positive along the Ukrainian borders but there are signs of saturation of the network due to the influx of displaced people. The full status of connectivity is not known in the hardest-hit areas. Security and access are expected to be a major constraint in the ETC's ability to implement telecommunications solutions within Ukraine, while cyber security is also expected to be a response challenge.
- Partners lack resources and funding to deliver the support that is needed. There is a scarcity of basic goods and limited access to essential services for affected people. Most food assistance is currently arriving from abroad, making an accelerated cross-border movement of humanitarian goods a response priority. There is also a lack of food storage warehouses in Kyiv and other cities to allow for the creation of food kits.
- Partially non-operational banking services, rising prices and restrictions on movement in affected areas limit the effectiveness of cash-based assistance. Lack of fuel and the ability for organizations to secure cash to purchase relief items continue to hinder the speed of response activities.

USEFUL LINKS

- The Ukraine Humanitarian Fund is one of the quickest, most effective ways to directly support the most urgent, lifesaving humanitarian relief in Ukraine. Donate [here](#).
- OCHA's partners' capacity mapping tool (available in English, Ukrainian and Russian): <https://bit.ly/3sL8krS>
- Humanitarianresponse.info Ukraine: <https://bit.ly/35xVh4r>
- Cash Working Group (CWG): <https://bit.ly/3tumq09>
- List of activated clusters, sub-clusters and working groups in Ukraine: <https://bit.ly/3sL7wTS>
- Operational Data Portal – Ukraine Refugee Situation: <https://bit.ly/3hliTWq>
- Logistics Cluster's Service Request Form (SRF) for transportation and warehousing support²: <https://bit.ly/3tuibBL>
- Share information on incoming cargo and its final destination to facilitate planning from the Logistics Cluster for downstream logistics services to support partners' response with: alexandre.austin@wfp.org.
- Health Cluster online registration form for partners: <https://bit.ly/3sLyDyl>.
- Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care (SSA): <https://bit.ly/35xxvFM>
- Protection Monitoring Highlights dashboard: <https://bit.ly/3CpN66f>
- **Are you a certified psychologist, counsellor, psychotherapist or social worker, fluent in Ukrainian and/or Russian?** Do you want to help affected people in Ukraine? IOM is looking to contract people like you who can work from home to provide psychological support through an established hotline. Learn more: <https://bit.ly/3Cote3y>

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