

## UKRAINE EMERGENCY

# SITUATION REPORT # 1

15<sup>th</sup> March 2022

### 1. SNFI Situation Overview

The situation in Ukraine is very fluid as population movements within Ukraine are sporadic, unpredictable and difficult to track. Providing exact figures on internal displacement is not possible, however as of March 11th, the Protection Cluster estimates that there are 1.85 million internally displaced and rising, 12.56 million estimated conflict affected people and around 6.7 million affected and at risk of displacement in the next 3 months. Additionally, over 2.5 million people have crossed international borders.

Access to Shelter and NFI support is first-line lifesaving and emergency response since people have lost their homes and belongings in the shelling and the freezing temperatures. The Flash Appeal, launched on 1 March stipulates \$243 million for shelter and NFI support to 2.85 million people.

There is a lack of NFIs available in country due to logistical issues as available stocks and markets, and the purchasing capacity is insufficient to meet demand. Partners are importing stock and undertaking procurement – both options have limitations in terms of timeliness, small import volume availability and distribution challenges.

Establishment and basic refurbishment of additional Transition Centres (TCs), Reception Centres (RCs) and Collective Centres (CCs) are urgent in the central and west of Ukraine, as well as the provision of adequate quantities of emergency shelter and NFI kits to existing facilities. A border assessment conducted by IMMAP indicates the biggest receiving hubs of IDPs so far are located in Lviv, Dnipro and Vinnytsia. Up to 9 March, local authorities reported that around 200,000 IDPs were staying in Lviv, with an estimated 50,000 people arriving daily, many continuing westwards.

Transit centres have been established in Vinnytsia and other cities, with mostly dormitories, schools and sometimes churches being used. The most pressing needs are related to lack of NFIs (folding beds, mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, kettles, etc). Small-scale emergency grants are being distributed in temporary accommodation centres.

Access to suitable shelter remains a key challenge for all, whether on the move or those remaining in their places of residence. Over the last three days there has been significant increase in reports of destruction of residential housing due to shelling creating additional homeless within urban centres. Even if existing housing is undamaged, unpredictable and indiscriminate shelling has driven thousands to seek shelter underground in extremely overcrowded conditions.

### 2. Shelter Needs Key Figures

There has been significant internal displacement as civilians seek safety. For those displaced, temporary shelter has been found with extended family or community members or in reception centres provided by local authorities or civil society.

For those who remain, there are significant numbers living in partially damaged houses and apartments and in overcrowded collective sites, often underground, such as subway networks, basements, bomb shelters.

- Main reception and collective centres hosting IDPs are in Chernivetska, Dnipropetrovska, Donetsk, Kirovohradska and all are subject to include overcrowding, lack of basic NFIs including beds, mattresses and blankets. Lack of separation by gender or space for family units limits the ability to provide necessary privacy and increase protection risk.
- In Eastern Ukraine, heavy damage and ongoing, indiscriminate shelling presents significant logistical challenges to deliver assistance.
- Consistent heating continues to be a challenge; in many locations it has ceased or is minimally available, due to disruption in the electrical grid and breakage in gas supply lines. Freezing temperatures and damaged windows, doors and walls amplify the impact. For example, in Kharkiv, the Mayor has reported on the critical housing situation in the city, with over 600 multistorey buildings having been destroyed and over 300

## UKRAINE EMERGENCY

---

apartment blocks remaining without heating.

### 3. Shelter and NFI Response

---

#### 3.1 Shelter and NFI

---

Partner activities include:

##### UNHCR

###### Western Ukraine

- **Lviv:** UNHCR has so far visited and assessed 15 existing or potential reception centres managed by the local authorities to assess the need for support with refurbishment, mattresses, blankets and other NFIs. So far, UNHCR has distributed 500 mattresses and 800 blankets to a school and a former restaurant hosting IDPs and 3000 blankets have been provided to Yavoriv Rayon administration for distribution in additional overnight places.
- **Uzhhorod:** UNHCR provided technical shelter support to authorities for the establishment of a reception centre in Uzhhorod city, which will accommodate up to 2,000 people in transit.
- **Vinnitsia** (west-central Ukraine): UNHCR recently concluded assessments of the 26 reception centres in Vinnitsia city. Among IDPs in the centres, some 80 percent indicated intention to travel abroad; the majority of IDPs are women and children, primarily from Kharkiv, Dnipro, and Chernihiv regions. UNHCR also distributed blankets, mattresses and sleeping mats to the reception centres.

###### Southern Ukraine

- In **Odesa**, UNHCR's partner continues to provide food and blankets to IDPs transiting through the city's railway station, with some 3,000 people assisted as of 11 March. The partner reports that up to 800 people per day transit through the station.

###### Eastern Ukraine

- Between 24 February and 11 March, UNHCR distributed 74 shelter kits, 30 CRI kits, 220 linen sets and 195 towels to areas in Donetsk NGCA. UNHCR also provided 2,000 blankets, 191 mattresses, 800 pieces of tarpaulin, and 140 jerry cans to Bakhmut city in Donetsk. Across Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, UNHCR has further supported households and social institutions with construction materials, including 2,840 sq. mt. of plastic sheeting, 1,802 sq. mt. of tarpaulin and 100 sq. mt. of wooden railings.

##### People in Need (PIN)

PIN is setting up the country office in Lviv while operations are ongoing in the eastern part of the country. Almost all supply chains have been cut, and people in the region are lacking basic items. PIN receives humanitarian cargo (by trains) every two days from Prague through private fundraising and donated goods. Distribution from this rail cargo is undertaken in Lviv, Kyiv and Dnipro, pending adequate security situation. PIN will do further distribution by private cars to Mariupol, Zaporizhia, Sviatohirsk, Sloviansk, Kramatorsk, and Pokrovsk. The cargo contains not only NFIs but also food and hygiene items. PIN is in a partnership with NGO "R2P" in Dnipro, who support with further distributions.

##### IFRC

The Federation is supporting the Ukrainian Red Cross with a focus along the border between Ukraine and Poland, Slovakia, Romania, and Moldova, with immediate plans to establish 3 logistic hubs. Currently, the distribution of the remaining stock of NFIs is ongoing.

---

#### 3.2 Multi-purpose Cash (NFI) and Cash for Rent

---

Market conditions remain strained in areas under significant shelling, particularly in the east.

## UKRAINE EMERGENCY

In the west, markets remain active, however currency fluctuations and inflation hamper local procurement and hinder the use of cash.

As more displaced people arrive in cities in the West, lack of rental accommodation is exacerbated, and short-term rental properties have significantly risen in cost.

### 4. Advocacy / Key Messages

#### Key messages shelter/NFI Ukraine situation

**The ongoing conflict, expanding on many fronts, continues to force an increasing number of people to flee for safety. With more people on the move, from more locations, displacement movements are complicated. Shelter and NFI needs are high and will increase.** The numbers in need of S/NFI assistance is expected to increase significantly over the course of the next three months. Initial estimates of 6.7 million people in need may need revision as all internally displaced and will require some form of shelter and NFI assistance, as described in the Flash Appeal and a significant number of the conflict affected persons who remain in their damaged houses, especially in the East. This comes on top of a pre-existing humanitarian situation in the eastern part of the country where shelter and NFI operations were limited by severe underfunding. Currently 243 million USD is required to respond to the increasing needs.

**Distribution of shelter acute emergency kits and NFI kits (using both in-kind and cash modalities) are priorities in all areas, but operational capacity and humanitarian access are still limited within the country.** In the areas where humanitarian operations were ongoing prior to the escalation, humanitarian partners have managed to provide some response, including through the provision of shelter and NFI assistance. However, large scale population movements continue to be reported towards the West mainly. Government authorities, local partners and community-based organizations who are providing immediate assistance require NFI kits and *more operational actors are required* to support the ongoing efforts. Stocks of relief items were prepositioned in the country prior to the military offensive but are insufficient given the volume and magnitude of critical needs. Although partners are importing more stocks via international supply chains, logistical challenges in speed and quantity, and lengthy border transfer processes limit the ability to meet current demand for assistance on the ground.

**Winterization support needs continue to be high due to freezing temperatures.** Specific focus for winterization activities within the country should be to assist vulnerable groups such as older persons and persons with disabilities, who may be unable to flee and may stay in area of active conflict. Cash support of 130 USD for two months and in-kind distribution of items (including heaters) have been identified as priority activities.

### 5. Coordination

- The multi-sector rapid assessment tool is currently being adapted to the Ukraine situation with input from the shelter and NFI sector.
- Standard kits for (1) Transit/Collective Centers, (2) Households (3) Emergency Shelter kits have been published on the Cluster's [website](#).
- Logistic Cluster Hubs in 4 cities more information in the [website](#)

**Shelter Cluster meetings: Wednesdays and Saturdays 15.00-16.00 - Kyiv (EET)**

**Shelter Cluster Team:**

**Mamen Sancha,**  
Cluster Coordinator  
UNHCR  
[sanchama@unhcr.org](mailto:sanchama@unhcr.org)

**Kostyantyn Dmytrenko**  
UNHCR  
[dmitrenk@unhcr.org](mailto:dmitrenk@unhcr.org)

**Sviatoslav Savchuk**  
UNHCR  
[savchuk@unhcr.org](mailto:savchuk@unhcr.org)

**Fredrick Hanga, IMO**  
UNHCR  
[IM.ukraine@sheltercluster.org](mailto:IM.ukraine@sheltercluster.org)