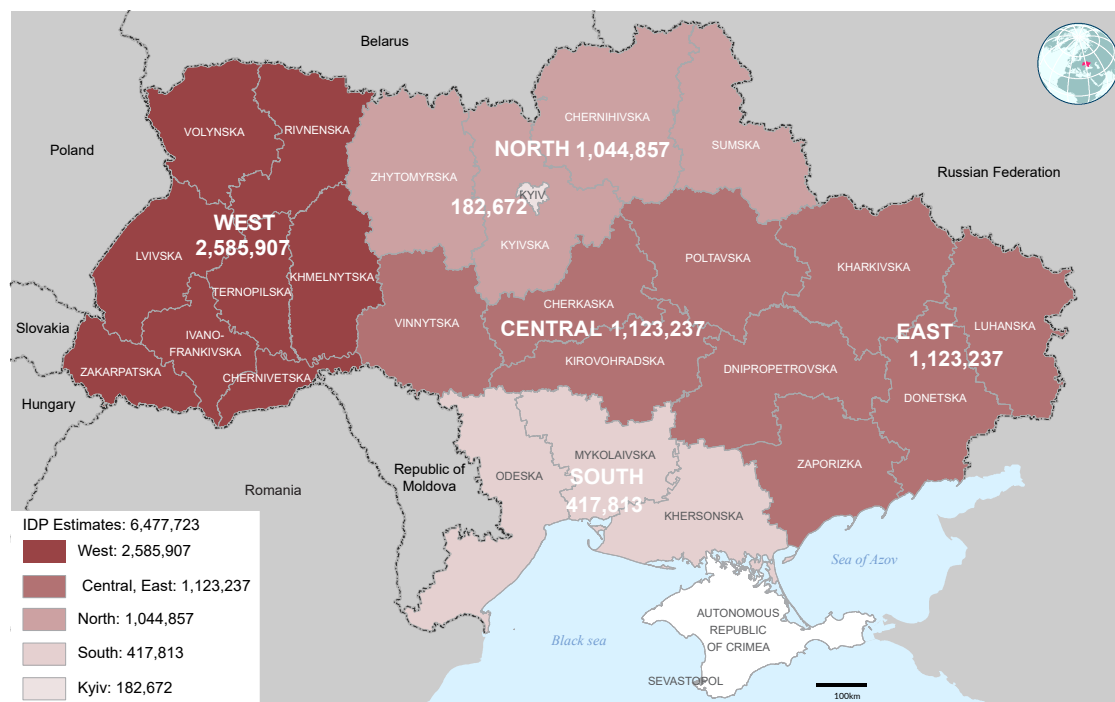


**12.56 M** **6.48 M** **\$242.3 M** **2.8 M**  
AFFECTED PEOPLE IDPs REQUIREMENTS (US\$) PEOPLE TARGETED



### Targeted IDPs 1.57M

In Collective Centers	In Reception Centers
Renting	Hosted by local population

### Targeted Non-Displaced 1.26M

Vulnerable households hosting displaced population	Living in damaged houses
Living in adequate housing conditions but in need of rental support	

## Shelter/NFI Situation Overview

Recent estimations coordinated by IOM, UNHCR, OCHA, REACH, and the Protection Cluster show as of 16 March, 14.7% of the general population was internally displaced within Ukraine, which corresponds to 6.48 M individuals. According to the Ukraine Internal Displacement Report ([IOM 16/03/2022](#)), among them, 19% consider further movement from their present location and 20.8% indicated that it has been “hard” or “extremely hard” to find a place to sleep.

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 centers, but in many cases, these are former educational and sports buildings that need to return to their original purpose as soon as possible.

People living in the areas most directly affected by the military offensive are significantly impacted in terms of shelter as their homes have been damaged or destroyed as a result of the shelling. While comprehensive data on the impact of the war on individual homes and communal infrastructure is not yet available, these are some examples of the significant impact in cities directly affected by the hostilities:

- Mariupol: Approximately 90 % of city’s housing stock has been affected by ongoing hostilities, with nearly 40 % estimated to be damaged beyond repair ([OCHA 28/03/2022](#)). The city has been under shelling and encircled for weeks and the residents have severe humanitarian needs, with scarce electricity, heating and water supply.

Rapid damage assessment analysis can be found [here](#) and [here](#)

- Kharkiv: Ukraine’s second largest city has been under intensive bombardment since 28 February. On 6 March, airstrikes destroyed entirely or partially multi-story residential buildings, administrative buildings, medical institutions, educational institutions and dormitories. Fires broke out in 21 residential buildings ([DELO 6/03/2022](#)). Many residents are affected by the lack of electricity, water, and gas.

Rapid damage assessment analysis [here](#).

- Kyiv: the outskirts of the capital have been under intense fighting and shelling. On 20 March, heavy shelling of a residential area in the Podilskyi district of Kyiv damaged four schools, six apartment buildings and destroyed a shopping mall ([OCHA 21/03/2022](#)). Key services such as water, electricity, gas, and telecommunications are widely reported as disrupted.

86,408

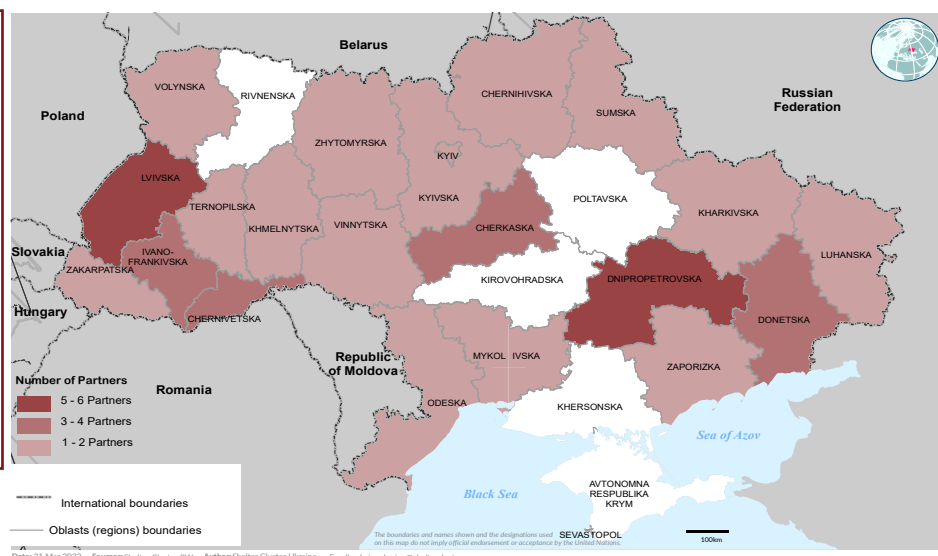
## Priority Activities

- 
- 6,477,723** Estimated number of IDPs
- Legend:**
- Assisted people
  - Shelter
  - NFI
  - War affected areas as of March 8
  - International boundaries
- Regional IDP Data (as of March 2022):**
- | Region           | Assisted People | Shelter | NFI    |
|------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| Volynska         | 0               | 0       | 0      |
| Rivnenska        | 0               | 0       | 0      |
| Zhytomyrska      | 0               | 0       | 0      |
| Kyivska          | 0               | 0       | 140    |
| Chernihivska     | 0               | 0       | 6,989  |
| Sumska           | 0               | 0       | 6,639  |
| Cherkaska        | 0               | 0       | 140    |
| Poltavska        | 0               | 0       | 0      |
| Kharkivska       | 0               | 0       | 9,500  |
| Luhanska         | 0               | 0       | 7,263  |
| Donetska         | 0               | 0       | 9,916  |
| Zaporizka        | 0               | 0       | 0      |
| Khersonska       | 0               | 0       | 0      |
| Mykolaivska      | 0               | 0       | 150    |
| Odeska           | 0               | 0       | 0      |
| Chernivetska     | 0               | 0       | 7,639  |
| Ivano-Frankivska | 0               | 0       | 5,895  |
| Zakarpatska      | 0               | 0       | 10,204 |
| Terнопil'ska     | 0               | 0       | 0      |
| Khmel'nyts'ka    | 0               | 0       | 0      |
| Vinnits'ka       | 0               | 0       | 0      |
| Kirovohradska    | 0               | 0       | 0      |
| Dnipropetrovska  | 0               | 0       | 1,440  |

- The first mapping and rapid assessment of the main needs in the current centers is currently being carried out by SC, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Protection partners. The Inter Agency Rapid Assessment (IARA) has been launched and will offer more information on the population's main needs.

**25 Cluster Partners**

**13 Partners Reporting Current Activities**



## Shelter Cluster Coordination

The SC was activated in Ukraine in December 2014 and encompassed 12 partners by the end of 2021. Currently, around 25 partners participate in the Shelter Cluster, with more organizations joining every week.

Since 25 February, the SC coordination team has been reinforced with the deployment of a Global Shelter Cluster roving coordinator and a roving Information Management Officer.

Since 23 March, the SC coordination team has met in different occasions the Deputy Minister of Regional Development, the Advisor to the Minister of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories and the Head of the State Youth Fund for Construction to discuss needs related to shelter and the Government-led response to immediate, medium-term and longer-term shelter and housing needs, and to coordinate the cooperation with the SC partners.

Two technical working groups (TWiGs) has been created and are operational: one for the adaptation of the light and medium repairs approach to the current context, and a second for the development of a strategy for the implementation of activities related to rental support. A third TWiG has been proposed by the SC partners for the coordination of refurbishment works in buildings used as collective centers.

## Advocacy and Communication

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.

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.

Winterization support needs continue to be high due to freezing temperatures.

**16 Documents**

<https://sheltercluster.org/response/ukraine>

**10 Tweets**

[@ShelterCluster](https://twitter.com/ShelterCluster)

For more updates: [Follow the response](#)

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