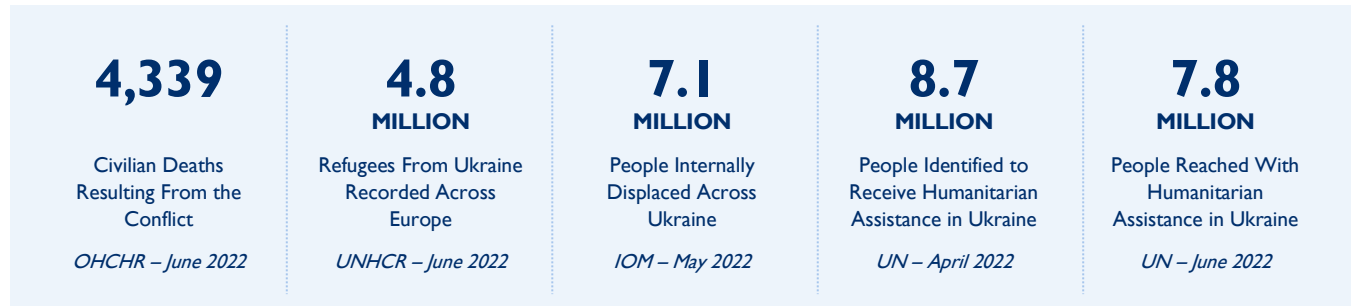


# Ukraine – Complex Emergency

JUNE 10, 2022

## SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- GoRF attacks continue to threaten civilians and destroy critical infrastructure in eastern Ukraine.
- GoRF missile strikes on western Ukraine cause civilian casualties and damage rail infrastructure in Kyiv and Lviv.
- Mine detonations result in five civilian deaths in GoRF-occupied areas of Donetsk and Kherson *oblasts* on June 3.
- The UN highlights an increasing number of reports of CRSV in Ukraine, most often attributed to GoRF forces.
- Water contamination and destroyed WASH infrastructure increase risk of waterborne disease in Mariupol.



### TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the Ukraine Response in FY 2022<sup>1</sup>

USAID/BHA<sup>2</sup> \$476,828,503

State/PRM<sup>3</sup> \$211,622,792

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 8

**Total \$688,451,295**

<sup>1</sup> Funding figures reflect a portion of publicly announced funding that has been committed or obligated as of May 5, 2022.

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

### GoRF Offensive Operations Continue to Threaten Civilians, Damage Critical Infrastructure in Eastern Ukraine

Government of the Russian Federation (GoRF) offensive operations continued unabated in eastern Ukraine in early June, with airstrikes and shelling destroying schools and residential buildings, killing and injuring civilians, and exacerbating humanitarian needs among affected populations, according to international media. GoRF artillery strikes on Kharkiv *Oblast's* Kharkiv city and surrounding areas on June 8 resulted in at least three civilian deaths and injury to at least seven others, as well as damage to a school, a grocery store, and local water and electricity infrastructure. To the southeast, GoRF forces continued to attack Luhansk *Oblast's* Severodonetsk city and surrounding areas, and intense armed clashes remained ongoing as of June 10, international media report. On June 3, GoRF shelling resulted in one civilian death and the destruction of at least 25 residential structures and a firefighter facility in and around Severodonetsk. Days earlier, a May 31 GoRF airstrike hit a chemical plant in the city, where as many as 800 civilians are sheltering in Soviet-era bomb shelters, damaging a nitric acid tank and releasing toxic substances into the atmosphere, threatening civilians. A GoRF airstrike also destroyed a school in Donetsk *Oblast's* Bakhmut city on June 8, resulting in an unknown number of civilian casualties; local first responders were continuing rescue operations in the debris of the building as of June 9, according to the Government of Ukraine (GoU). Furthermore, on June 6, a GoRF artillery strike injured one civilian and damaged a kindergarten and several houses in Zaporizhzhya *Oblast's* Stepanivka settlement.

The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has verified nearly 9,600 civilian casualties—including 4,339 deaths and injuries to more than 5,200 people—across Ukraine between February 24 and June 9. Approximately 5,500 casualties—or nearly 60 percent—were recorded in Donetsk and Luhansk. The UN notes that the actual number of civilian casualties across Ukraine is likely significantly higher, as hostilities continue to prevent the delivery of information from areas most affected by conflict, and many reports are still pending verification. For example, in Donetsk's Mariupol city, local officials estimated in late May that months of intense GoRF bombardment had resulted in the deaths of at least 22,000 people.

### GoRF Missile Strikes Generate Civilian Casualties, Damage Rail Infrastructure in Western Ukraine

GoRF forces launched missile attacks on western Ukraine in early June, generating civilian casualties and damaging critical railway infrastructure, international media report. At least five GoRF cruise missiles struck Ukraine's capital city of Kyiv on June 5, injuring one civilian and damaging Ukrainian Railways facilities in Kyiv's Darnytskyi and Dniproviskyi districts. The attack represents the first GoRF missile strike on Kyiv since April 28, when a GoRF missile attack resulted in one civilian death, 10 civilian injuries, and residential infrastructure damage in Kyiv's Shevchenkivskyi District. Days earlier, on June 1, GoRF missile strikes in Lviv *Oblast* resulted in injuries to five civilians in Lviv's Sambirskyi and Strytskyi districts, as well as damage to railway infrastructure in the affected areas.

While GoRF forces frequently strike railway infrastructure in Ukraine to disrupt GoU military logistics, resultant disruptions also hamper humanitarian supply chains, civilian self-evacuations, and vital economic activity. Ukrainian Railways officials claim the June 5 attack in Kyiv damaged a railcar repair plant used to overhaul grain transport train carriages, which are critical for Ukraine's grain exports, according to international media.

## Relief Actors Address ERW Contamination Risks Across Ukraine

Explosive remnants of war (ERW)—including unexploded ordnance and landmines—continue to pose significant risks to civilian safety in areas formerly affected by armed conflict in Ukraine, particularly non-GoU-controlled areas (NGCAs). On June 3, a mine explosion at the Pishchanyi Beach in GoRF-occupied Mariupol resulted in two civilian deaths, despite prior assurances by GoRF forces that the beach had been cleared of mines, international media report. The same day, a mine detonated on a beach in the GoRF-controlled settlement of Lazurne in Kherson *Oblast*, killing three civilians.

In addition to posing immediate threats to civilians, ERW hamper humanitarian access, the restoration of critical civilian infrastructure, and the return of displaced populations to areas of origin in conflict-affected regions of Ukraine. In northern Ukraine, the retreat of GoRF forces has enabled GoU authorities to initiate ERW clearance operations, with most efforts focused on urban centers in Kyiv, Chernihiv, Sumy, and Zhytomyr *oblasts*. With assistance from two international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and the UN Development Program (UNDP), State Emergency Service of Ukraine personnel had cleared more than 127,000 ERW from northern Ukraine as of early June, according to UNDP. In addition, relief actors are working to address ERW contamination and associated risks by providing ERW and mine risk education to the general public; training humanitarian staff on operations in ERW-contaminated areas; and monitoring and reporting ERW incidents affecting civilians. As of June 1, relief actors had reached nearly 18 million people with digital mine education activities and an additional 16,600 people with in-person activities.

## UN Highlights Increasing Reports of CRSV in Ukraine

The UN has received an increasing number of reports of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) in Ukraine in recent weeks, most often allegedly committed by GoRF forces, according to UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG/SVC) Pramila Patten. Though continued conflict is inhibiting data collection, OHCHR monitoring teams had received reports of more than 120 alleged incidents of CRSV across the country as of June 3, according to SRSG/SVC Patten. Moreover, a national domestic violence and human trafficking hotline established since the February 24 GoRF invasion of Ukraine has received increased reports of gender-based violence (GBV). SRSG/SVC Patten further stressed that the actual incidence of CRSV is likely far higher than recorded levels, as many cases go unreported due to fear of retribution and stigma, as well as difficulty in safely accessing protection or health services. In response to the increased rates of GBV following the February 24 GoRF invasion, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) has scaled up GBV prevention and response services across Ukraine, launching an online platform providing mental health care and legal assistance to GBV survivors; supporting phone hotlines for GBV survivors; and supporting seven facilities providing counseling services and referrals to displaced populations around the country.

## Infrastructure Damage Increases Risk of Waterborne Diseases in Mariupol

Humanitarian conditions in Mariupol have deteriorated significantly in recent weeks, contributing to increased risks of waterborne disease outbreaks, according to international media. During the GoRF offensive to capture Mariupol, sustained GoRF artillery shelling and airstrikes destroyed medical facilities and water and sewer infrastructure throughout the city, significantly limiting access to safe water supplies and exacerbating risks of waterborne disease, including cholera. On June 6, occupying GoRF forces imposed a quarantine on Mariupol, restricting residents' mobility in and out of the city, according to the UN. Previously, USAID/BHA partner the UN World Health Organization (WHO) pre-positioned cholera vaccines in Dnipropetrovsk *Oblast's* Dnipro city in May for onward dispatch to Mariupol and other NGCAs in case of an outbreak and as access allows.

## KEY FIGURES



**87,000**

Number of USAID/BHA-provided high-thermal blankets delivered for distribution in Ukraine



**\$205 Million**

In dedicated FY 2022 USAID/BHA funding for life-saving food assistance

## U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

### LOGISTICS AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

USAID/BHA partners are working to transport relief commodities to Ukraine from neighboring countries and distribute these items to conflict-affected individuals, as security conditions permit. Between late February and late April, USAID/BHA provided the International Organization for Migration (IOM) with approximately 87,000 blankets and 18,500 kitchen sets to improve living conditions for displaced people; 20,000 High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) to meet emergency food needs; and 4,800 10-liter water containers, as well as water tanks and treatment units, to improve access to safe drinking water and prevent disease among communities in Ukraine.

Moreover, USAID/BHA is supporting the UN World Food Program (WFP) to lead the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) clusters—the coordinating bodies for humanitarian logistics and ETC activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. As part of its role as the Logistics Cluster lead, WFP is coordinating logistics services for the broader humanitarian response, developing common advocacy to address logistical challenges, facilitating humanitarian convoys and corridors to hard-to-reach areas, and establishing logistics bases to consolidate and prioritize humanitarian cargo deliveries. As of mid-May, the Logistics Cluster had facilitated the movement of approximately 11,000 metric tons (MT) of humanitarian assistance for distribution to conflict-affected households in Ukraine since late February.

Meanwhile, State/PRM is supporting IOM and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide logistics support to the refugee response in neighboring countries.

### FOOD SECURITY

To meet increasing food needs among conflict-affected individuals, WFP is scaling up operations to assist up to 6 million people in Ukraine and neighboring countries by June with USAID/BHA and other donor support. As part of this effort, USAID/BHA is funding WFP to procure and distribute more than 67,900 MT of in-kind food assistance to support approximately 1.3 million people and deliver HEBs sufficient to meet immediate food needs for 239,000 people for five days in Ukraine. This assistance will help people fleeing active fighting, households who have lost income sources due to conflict, and other conflict-affected populations access the food they need. Overall, WFP had reached at least 5 million individuals with emergency food assistance and cash distributions in Ukraine as of May 25.

USAID/BHA is also supporting Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to provide cooked meals to people in collective shelters in Moldova who have fled the war in Ukraine.



**\$109 Million**

In dedicated FY 2022  
USAID/BHA support for  
MPCA

## MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

The U.S. Government (USG) supports IOM, UNHCR, WFP, two INGOs, and an implementing partner to provide multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to help conflict-affected individuals meet their basic needs. Cash allows displaced or other conflict-affected people to access food, household items, shelter, safe drinking water, and other supplies through local markets, and distributing cash can be faster and more efficient than providing in-kind commodities.

WFP is providing MPCA to conflict-affected people for three months across Ukraine, reaching more than 800,000 displaced people with MPCA supported by USAID/BHA and other donors as of May 25. Meanwhile, as of June 6, State/PRM partner UNHCR had enrolled more than 516,000 people across 12 *oblasts* of Ukraine to receive MPCA. State/PRM is also supporting IOM and UNHCR to provide MPCA to refugees in neighboring countries, as well as the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) to provide cash assistance to vulnerable households with children in transit. As of June 3, UNHCR had enrolled nearly 181,000 people in Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia in its MPCA program.



**2.1 Million**

Number of people that  
can receive health care  
with supplies distributed  
by USG partner UNICEF

## HEALTH

To support the health needs of conflict-affected populations, USG humanitarian partners are providing health care supplies, medicine, and other health assistance in Ukraine and neighboring countries. USAID/BHA is supporting UNICEF, WHO, and two INGO partners to respond to emergency health needs in Ukraine, including trauma care and the provision of other essential health care services. With USG and other donor support, UNICEF provided medical supplies sufficient to treat approximately 2.1 million people across Ukraine from February 24 to May 27.

Meanwhile, USAID/BHA partner WHO had delivered more than 530 MT of life-saving medical supplies—including essential medicines, medical equipment, and trauma care supplies—to health facilities in Ukraine as of June 1, with the majority of items delivered to conflict-affected regions. With USAID/BHA support, WHO has also delivered 10 interagency emergency health kits—sufficient to provide health care for 100,000 people for three months—and five trauma and emergency surgery kits, with combined medicines and supplies to support at least 500 surgical operations in emergency situations, into Kyiv city.

State/PRM is supporting WHO to provide health care to refugees in neighboring countries. This includes meeting urgent trauma care needs by deploying emergency medical teams; providing trauma kits, essential medical supplies and equipment, and logistics support to fill urgent gaps; extending access to coronavirus disease (COVID-19) services to refugee populations, including vaccinations; preventing and responding to vaccine-preventable diseases, such as measles and polio; providing psychosocial support to vulnerable populations and frontline health care workers; and preventing

sexual exploitation and abuse.

In addition, State/PRM is supporting UNFPA in Hungary, Moldova, Poland, and Slovakia to increase health system capacity to absorb an increased refugee caseload through the deployment of mobile and static integrated community sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and GBV health units, supplies, and interventions to increase access to SRH and GBV prevention and response services. State/PRM is also supporting UNICEF in neighboring countries to scale up health support, including to prevent disease outbreaks and support infection prevention and control training. In addition, State/PRM is supporting IOM to provide primary health care consultations, mobile health and emergency services, and mobile psychosocial support teams.



**85,000**

Number of people that USAID/BHA hygiene supplies provided to IFRC and an INGO can support in Ukraine

## **WASH**

Disaster-affected populations are often more susceptible to waterborne diseases, such as cholera and dysentery, as disasters affect access to hygiene items, sanitation services, and safe drinking water. In response to the GoRF invasion of Ukraine, USG humanitarian partners are providing water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies to conflict-affected populations, including hygiene kits containing soap and other items to reduce disease transmission; repairing damaged WASH infrastructure; and transporting and distributing safe drinking water in conflict-affected areas. In addition, USAID/BHA also supports the WASH Cluster to provide humanitarian coordination and information management support, including sharing critical information with humanitarian partners regarding conflict incidents affecting WASH infrastructure and services.

USAID/BHA supports IOM, UNICEF, and four INGO partners to address WASH needs in Ukraine. With support from USAID/BHA and other donors, UNICEF has facilitated access to safe drinking water for approximately 2.1 million people in Ukraine by increasing water availability in collective sites, such as internally displaced person (IDP) shelters; conducting water trucking services; and distributing bottled drinking water between late February and early June. The UN agency had also distributed WASH commodities to nearly 142,000 people across Ukraine as of late May. Furthermore, USAID/BHA has delivered 105 shipping pallets of hygiene supplies to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), 95 pallets to IOM, and 65 pallets to an INGO partner in neighboring countries for onward distribution into Ukraine; each pallet contains supplies sufficient to meet the needs of 500 people.

State/PRM partners are also providing WASH assistance to conflict-affected communities in Ukraine and Ukrainian refugees in neighboring countries, including strengthening sanitation infrastructure in shelters and distributing hygiene kits to refugees. State/PRM is also supporting IOM to provide hygiene kits, safe drinking water, and water infrastructure.



12

Number of USG implementing partners providing essential protection services

## PROTECTION

Armed conflict often exacerbates individuals' vulnerability to protection risks. People must cope with threats such as sexual violence, violence in the home, family separation, exploitative labor, and exclusion from life-saving humanitarian assistance, among other concerns. In response, USAID/BHA supports UNICEF, WHO, and six INGOs to implement protection interventions for conflict-affected populations in Ukraine. USAID/BHA partners provide mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS) to children, persons with disabilities, and older people; operate mobile protection teams to reach remote communities with GBV prevention and response activities, legal assistance, and MHPSS; and conduct other protection activities. Furthermore, USAID/BHA is supporting UNICEF to meet the protection needs of children in displacement centers, as well as assist unaccompanied and separated children, who are particularly vulnerable to exploitation.

In addition, State/PRM partners—including IOM, UNHCR, and UNICEF—provide protection and legal services to vulnerable individuals in Ukraine and neighboring countries. Partners are establishing Blue Dots, multi-agency facilities that provide one-stop protection services and social service referrals to new refugee arrivals in neighboring countries. As of June 3, State/PRM partners had established 34 Blue Dots reaching tens of thousands of people with protection services in Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia.

In neighboring countries, State/PRM is providing protection support through IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, and UNICEF. Services include GBV prevention and response, child protection, and MHPSS support; prevention and response to trafficking in persons; and establishment of child-friendly and women and girl-friendly spaces, which not only offer case management and referral services, but also provide areas for women and children to feel physically and emotionally safe.



## CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- The GoRF commenced widespread attacks against Ukraine on February 24 after months of gathering hundreds of thousands of military forces and heavy weaponry near its border with Ukraine. Immediately prior, the GoRF had ordered forces into Donetsk and Luhansk NGCAs after recognizing the areas' independence from Ukraine on February 21.
- On February 24, USAID announced the activation of a USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the USG humanitarian response to the crisis in Ukraine, with initial staff in Rzeszów, Poland; Chişinău, Moldova; Budapest, Hungary; Bucharest, Romania; and Bratislava, Slovakia. To support the DART, USAID activated a Response Management Team (RMT) in Washington, D.C. State/PRM staff in Warsaw, Poland; Budapest, Hungary; Chişinău, Moldova; Bucharest, Romania; Bratislava, Slovakia; and Washington, D.C., also continue to support response activities.
- Since March 2014, the conflict in eastern Ukraine has caused large-scale population displacement and widespread damage to infrastructure. The heaviest fighting has occurred in the easternmost *oblasts* bordering Russia, particularly Donetsk and Luhansk; however, the large influx of IDPs from these areas has also affected neighboring *oblasts*. The UN estimated that 2.9 million conflict-affected people in eastern Ukraine required humanitarian assistance as of early 2022 prior to the February 24 GoRF invasion.
- On November 26, 2021, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Kristina A. Kvien renewed the disaster declaration for Ukraine for FY 2022 due to widespread displacement and continued humanitarian needs of vulnerable populations in eastern Ukraine.

### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN FY 2022<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
Ukraine			
<b>USAID/BHA</b>			
IFRC	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$20,800
IOM	Logistics Support, MPCA, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$6,130,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA)	Countrywide	\$7,113,554
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$300,000
UNICEF	Health, Logistics Support, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$71,800,000
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers, Local, Regional, and International Procurement; Logistics Support; MPCA	Countrywide	\$302,275,925
WHO	Health, Logistics Support, Protection	Countrywide	\$10,000,000



	Health	Chernihiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Kherson, Luhansk, Mykolayiv, Odesa, Poltava, Sumy, Zaporizhzhya	\$967,280
Implementing Partners	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$5,610,888
Implementing Partners	HCIMA, Health, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Cherkasy, Chernihiv, Donetsk, Luhansk, Odesa, Kharkiv, Kyiv, Vinnytsya	\$55,067,000
	Logistics Support		\$4,685,188
	Program Support		\$615,251
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$472,085,886</b>
Moldova			
CRS	Food Assistance	Chişinău	\$4,742,617
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE MOLDOVA RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$4,742,617</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$476,828,503</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
Ukraine			
Implementing Partner	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Livelihoods, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$20,000,000
UNHCR	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$73,100,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$93,100,000</b>
Belarus			
UNICEF	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$400,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE BELARUS RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$400,000</b>
Hungary			
IOM	HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$100,000
UNHCR	Livelihoods, Logistics Support, HCIMA, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$7,000,000
UNICEF	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$600,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$600,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE HUNGARY RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$9,300,000</b>
Moldova			
CRS	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$8,322,792
IOM	Food Assistance, HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection		\$3,000,000
UNHCR	HCIMA, Livelihoods, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
UNICEF	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$900,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$800,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE MOLDOVA RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$25,522,792</b>

Poland			
IOM	Food Assistance, HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$6,800,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$100,000
UNHCR	HCIMA, Livelihoods, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$25,000,000
UNICEF	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$14,700,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$1,300,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE POLAND RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$47,900,000</b>
Romania			
IOM	Food Assistance, HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,300,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$100,000
UNHCR	HCIMA, Livelihoods, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
UNICEF	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,100,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$300,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ROMANIA RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$10,300,000</b>
Slovakia			
IOM	Food Assistance, HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$800,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$100,000
UNHCR	HCIMA, Livelihoods, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$600,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$300,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SLOVAKIA RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$3,800,000</b>
Europe Regional			
IOM	Food Security, HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,300,000
UNHCR	HCIMA, Livelihoods, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$11,000,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE EUROPE REGIONAL RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$21,300,000</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$211,622,792</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN FY 2022</b>			<b>\$688,451,295</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect a portion of publicly announced funding that has been committed or obligated as of May 5, 2022.

## PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [interaction.org](https://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [cidi.org](https://www.cidi.org)
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)